

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1917  
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 114

PRICE TWO CENTS

## ACUTE CRISIS IN SPAIN; OPINIONS VARY IN CABINET

Entry of United States in War and Attitude of the South American Republics Deeply Affect the Peninsular Nation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Despite every endeavor to disguise the fact and all precautions not to initiate the outside world into the difficulties of the situation, Spain is undoubtedly faced by the most acute crisis since the outbreak of the war. It is evident the decisive moment has arrived and despite many semi-official denials, a ministerial crisis of pronounced seriousness is threatened and the Premier, Count de Romanones, is compelled to exercise all his strength and splendor to keep his team together.

Spain's view of her duty and interest have been deeply affected, not only by the entry of the United States into the war, but by the evident probability that various South American republics will follow suit. Until quite recently practically every party except the few Republicans believed a neutrality warmly sympathetic to the Allies the only policy for Spain. This attitude is now being sharply revised, for it is believed Spanish prestige is in danger. Signs are being looked for from France and South America and some uneasiness is felt owing to the fact that the French press is peculiarly silent regarding the Spanish situation.

As soon as the United States decided for war an obviously officially inspired dissection suddenly fell upon the press. Little news appeared in the papers and the subject was dismissed in a few lines. It was evident, however, that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet and disquieting rumors were circulated in spite of the Premier's denial. Many of the Cabinet differences are due to the desire for the creation of a war party, on the ground that unless Spain participates in the struggle she will be stranded after the war.

On the other hand, the question is asked if Spain cannot better serve the Allies as a neutral than as a belligerent. She has now taken charge of the diplomatic affairs of practically all belligerents in the countries of their enemies, entailing large responsibilities. It is urged, therefore, that

(Continued on page seven, column two)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by H. Walter Barnett  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

## INTRIGUES OF GERMANY IN RUSSIA TRACED

Anti-Polish Policy of the Russian Government Dictated From Berlin—Concessions in Russia to German Firms

The following article is one of a series written for this paper by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language and institutions in the University of Chicago, whom no better authority is to be found in the United States. Copyright by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Vimy Ridge is held by the British troops, and already Sir Douglas Haig's men are pressing into the great plain which lies under its guns between them and Douai. Over 11,000 prisoners, including a general of division, 100 guns, including some of eight inches, 163 machine guns, and 60 trench mortars are amongst the captures, in what will probably be known in history as the battle of Vimy. Pushing down the far slope of the hill, the British have already occupied Farbus Village, in the plain at the bottom of the southeastern slope, and cleared the wood of the same name. Further south they have captured the village of Monchy le Preux, some half mile north of the great road from Arras to Cambrai, and between five and six miles east of Arras, whilst on the Bapaume-Cambrai road the ground has been cleared north of the village of Louvercy, some 10 miles from Cambrai itself.

In the Mesopotamian theater, the British and the Russians are closing steadily on the retreating Turks. The combined British and Russian columns which join hands at Khanykin, are sweeping the Turks to the north, whilst another Russian column advancing into the Baneh district, 100 miles east of Mosul, is threatening their retreat to the north.

### Strong British Advance

Following Up Capture of 11,000 Germans and 100 Guns

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Along every road behind the British front today, troops in unprecedented

(Continued on page seven, column one)

### LENS

### DOUAI

Farbus Wood

Arras

Monchy le Preux

Croiselles

Louvercy

Cambrai

Bapaume

### MAINE MEN FINED FOR SALES OF LIQUOR

BANGOR, Me.—Selling liquor in dry territory brought four men into court here. Testimony given by John A. Fraser of Stockholm, in which he declared that each man sold him a drink, led to their conviction. The judge fined them \$50 and costs and ordered 30 days in jail. They appealed their cases.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## BIG BOSTON RUSH FOR NATURALIZATION

So great was the rush at the naturalization office in Boston today, that at noon, with 150 persons in line, it was decided to turn away other applicants for the day. Since war was declared, 509 aliens have applied in Boston for naturalization papers. This number included 12 Germans, who asked for first papers in order that they might enlist in the United States Army. The naval authorities of the Government will not accept persons until they have made application for second papers. All records for the naturalization office in Boston were broken yesterday when 154 papers were issued.

## MORE THAN 500 PERSONS APPEAR AGAINST LICENSE

Property Owners, Residents and Police Protest Proposed Dorchester Avenue Saloon at Hearing of the Licensing Board

More than 500 remonstrants appeared before the Boston Licensing Board yesterday in opposition to an application for the transfer of a first-class liquor license from 56 Union Street, Charlestown, to 1108 Dorchester Avenue. So many opponents appeared that the hearing was adjourned from the regular hearing room to the hearing room of the Public Service Commission, but the larger room failed to accommodate all the persons who appeared in protest. Petitions containing the signatures of 900 property owners and residents were presented, and the only persons to appear in favor of the transfer were the petitioner and the owner of the property where the saloon would be located. The Licensing Board took the case under advisement.

Appearing in opposition to the transfer of the license to the corner of Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues, Henry E. Hagan, member of Boston City Council declared that the saloon would be a menace to the community and a constant source of temptation to the young men of the district. He said that the property owners were opposed to the license, and, further, that it would not be possible to provide adequate protection for the children and women at the Savin Hill Playground if the saloon was placed on the corner.

Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of the Boston Police Department, also spoke in opposition to the license. He said that the opening of the saloon would compel the Police Department to detail at least three more policemen to the district and that in view of present conditions and the great demand for patrolmen for guard duty in the city the Police Department could ill afford to assign additional men to that district with most of the reserves already on duty.

Superintendent Crowley said that he was also representing Capt. Charles T. Reardon of Station 11 in opposition to the license. The great man

(Continued on page nine, column three)

## FREE RUSSIA'S AIMS STATED IN PROCLAMATION

Provisional Government Seeks Durable Peace, Not Conquests—Military Mechanism to Be Reorganized to Check Invader

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Provisional Government has issued a striking manifesto pointing out the vital necessity of driving the invader from Russia and setting forth the aims of free Russia, which do not include the conquest of foreign territory or the subjugation and humiliation of any one, but the establishment of a durable peace based on the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

The proclamation opens by stating that after reviewing the military situation, the Russian Government has decided it is its duty frankly to tell the people the whole truth. The manifesto then refers to the disorganization of finance, provisioning, transport, and munition supply, owing to the culpable inaction and inept measures of the old régime.

It continues by stating that the Provisional Government will devote its energies with the cooperation of the nation to the repair of these serious matters, but time is pressing.

Continuing, the manifesto states that the country is still capable of a powerful blow at the enemy, who is now threatening a new and decisive thrust. Defense of the national patrimony and deliverance of the country from the invader constitutes the fundamental problem facing the Russian soldiers.

Then it defines its aims in fighting, as follows: "The Government considers it a duty to declare at this moment for a free Russia; not at supremacy over other nations, or at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupation by force of foreign territory; but aims at establishing a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny. The Russian Nation does not seek after extending its power abroad at the expense of others, and it does not aim at subjugating or humiliating anybody."

Continuing, the manifesto refers to the recent Polish announcement, a step taken in accordance with the higher standards of equity. On these will be based the foreign policy of the Provisional Government, which will, it is added, observe fully the engagements entered into with the Allies.

In conclusion, the Provisional Government says the State is in danger. Every effort must be made to save it, and it calls upon the country to respond by the creation of a united national will which will give new strength to the struggle and procure its salvation.

M. Milukoff, the Foreign Minister, speaking at the third day's session of the congress of his party, said he was only beginning to realize the greatness of the role which his party was called upon to play in organizing the new Russia's life.

The resolution which it adopted in regard to the war, he said, had been greeted with great enthusiasm by the Allies' representatives, and would completely dissipate the anxiety which the first days of the Russian revolution.

Submarine BIDS OPENED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids for construction of 38 800-ton submarines, opened at the navy department today, ranged from \$1,288,000 each to \$1,592,000 each. The authorized limit of cost is \$1,300,000, although emergency appropriations exist to care for extra fast construction.

## BRITAIN NOT YET READY TO RAISE THE BLACKLIST

Whole Question Regarding Enemy Trading Under Consideration—Anxious to Remove Any Misgivings

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau regarding the reported raising of the black list indicates that no sensational decisions will be immediately reported. It would be safe to say no sensational decisions have been arrived at, though it is common sense to infer that the whole question of enemy trading in the Americas, including the question of black list, is under consideration by the proper authorities, both in Washington and in London. It is an extremely difficult problem, involving complex and intricate financial and political considerations.

The situation in regard to enemy trading in America is, of course, completely changed now that America is an ally of Great Britain. The black list firms are substantially enemy firms and it is now America's own interest to check their activities. The United States is now able to explore the whole situation in the light of new information which Great Britain as an ally may be able to furnish her, but until both governments see their way clearly, no information is likely to be given out.

Tangible obvious German interests are a simple matter, but there are the more elusive and intangible German financial interests in American business life to be considered, and any premature publicity as to the two governments' intentions would enable these German interests to take action to defeat these intentions.

The question of South America has also to be considered and no doubt constitutes one of the most difficult factors in this problem. It may be said, however, that Britain is anxious to take an opportunity, if possible, to remove the last vestiges of the idea that her black list as far as it affects South America was framed, as the Germans have always contended, with a view to her own trade interests and not purely and simply as a war measure.

The reasoning that the black list may be raised is possibly an intelligent anticipation of a likely event, but no such decision, so far as The Christian Science Monitor representative can ascertain, has yet been arrived at, and such a decision will, of course, depend on the line the United States may take regarding enemy trading, both within her own borders and in the sphere of her immediate influence.

Meantime, while doubtless the two governments are going into the whole question in all its ramifications with the assistance of the financial authorities, no decision is likely to be announced, or information given.

## COAL SHIPMENT EMBARGO IS DENIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Argentine Ambassador says that he has heard of no proposal to restrict coal shipments from the United States to Argentina unless the latter calls off her embargo on wheat. The South American division of the State Department says that they have heard nothing of such a thing and discredit it entirely. The Ambassador says that he cannot conceive of the possibility of the United States "asking us to let our own people starve." He thinks that such a move by the United States would approach the "unfriendly act" stage.

## POWER TO TAKE OVER SHIPS MAY BE GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House

Business and Finance.....Pages 14-15  
Stock Market Quotations  
Produce Prices  
Borden Wool Trade Situation  
Dividends Declared  
Exodus of P. L. Companies  
National Banks' Reserves Gain  
Arlington Mills Business Plans  
Dorchester Residents Protest Liquor  
License.....Page 9  
Peterborough Cathedral.....Page 11  
Employment Managers and Manufacturing Plant Preparedness.....Page 13  
Boston Council Speeds Budget Work.....Page 13  
News of the Water Front.....Page 13  
The Real Estate Market.....Page 13

Illustrations—

Map of Douglas Haig.....1  
Map of Arras Drive.....1  
M. Guchkov.....1  
Bodyguard of M. Venizelos.....1  
Moonlight School in Kentucky.....18  
Linderhof Castle, Bavaria.....19

Music.....Page 9  
Dr. Davison Lectures on French and Russian Music

Politics: Local—  
Official List of At-Large Nominees for Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.....5

Massachusetts Senate Favors "Pony Express Permit" Bill.....9

Special Articles—

By Other Editors.....10

In the Library.....10

People in the News.....11

Notes on Politics.....11

Sporting.....Page 12

Major League Baseball Starts.....12

English Association Football.....12

William Gresham Wins Billiard Cup.....12

The Home Forum.....Page 13

Being All Things to All Men.....13

Sir Joshua Reynolds of Gainsborough.....13

Interview with M. Venizelos.....13

## A. J. BALFOUR TO VISIT WASHINGTON

London, England (Wednesday)—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is about to leave for Washington on a special mission, according to an official announcement made today.

During his absence Lord Robert Cecil will act as Foreign Secretary.

## SEVEN BILLION APPROPRIATION FOR WAR PLANS

House Receives Bill Increasing Bond Issue by Two Million—President Consults With Congress Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After the House Ways and Means Committee had favorably reported to the House a \$7,000,000,000 financial program for the war, increasing the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue by \$2,000,000,000 in treasury notes, President Wilson was in consultation Wednesday afternoon with Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Kitchin on this and the universal military service measure.

Following the conference with the Chief Executive, Mr. Kitchin announced that the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation plan will be passed by the House on Friday, if Administration plans carry.

The Chief Executive declared himself to be heartily in favor of the plan of the Army department and was much concerned over speedy action on both measures. The leaders could not tell him how strong the sentiment against compulsory service will be. They were uncertain, too, whether it can be overcome. The House, after a short session, at which several Navy bills were reported back from the Naval Affairs Committee, adjourned to meet Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Navy bills provide for the appointment of an additional midshipman at Annapolis for each district, for an increase in the age limit of the Naval Reserve from 35 to 50 to allow trained merchant ship officers to enlist, for the Government appropriation of ships for war service, and other matters.

## ALL ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEW YORK SAVED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The mining of the steamer New York appears to have occurred on Monday evening and the vessel was, with great difficulty, towed into the Mersey. All on board were saved, according to reports here. The results of drill were seen in the readiness with which the passengers took their places on deck, but they were to have no experience of open boats, for the Dock Board's tender, Galatea, and the Isle of Man boat, Tynwald, were early on the scene in response to wireless messages and the passengers were quickly transhipped.

American Ship's Crew Safe

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An Almeria telegram states that a Danish vessel has picked up the crew of the American vessel Edwin Hunt, which was torpedoed. The importance of this position is even greater than appears on the surface, South American diplomats here declare. Argentina has for years been more or less understood to be the leader in formulation of the policy of the South American republics. The new Administration, now in power there, of a political party never before in control, has been an unknown quantity even in high official circles of its own country. Gradually the impression has been gaining ground that Argentina was going to take no important action beyond restringing her neutrality.

In reply to the announcement by the United States that relations with Germany had been severed, Argentina announced adherence to international law. It

## GERMAN BOXER FUND USED TO AID REBELLION

New Belgian Ambassador to United States Brings Story of Plot to Procure Uprising in China by Muhammadans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the Chinese Government has evidence that part of the German boxer indemnity fund was used by Germany to foment uprisings in China, that German agents conducted an expedition through Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan into Northwestern China for the purpose of causing a Muhammadan uprising, and that Germany made many efforts to send out armed raiders from Chinese ports, were statements made by Emile de Cartier, former Belgian Ambassador to China, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. de Cartier, who was on his way from China to Washington to take up his new post as Belgian Ambassador to the United States, said that the German expedition into China came about in this way: Some British-Indian soldiers, Muhammadan in religion, who were captured by the Germans on the western front were persuaded that they were fighting on the wrong side and should support Turkey, the protectors of and seat of authority of their religion.

These soldiers, led by German agents and officers, said Mr. de Cartier, among whom was M. von Hentig, former secretary of the German Legation at Pekin, made their difficult way across Persia and Afghanistan, to Northwestern China, where they sought to cause a Muhammadan uprising in support of Turkey and her allies. Many of the members of the expedition, he said, were arrested for preaching sedition against the Chinese Government among those of their faith.

In discussing the situation in China and the Far West generally, Mr. de Cartier said that the act of the Chinese Government in casting its lot with the Entente Allies had been well received in China. The relations between China and Japan, he said, had been much improved during the last year and he saw no probability of further friction between the two governments.

## INTRIGUES OF GERMANY IN RUSSIA TRACED

(Continued from page one)

happened to be absolutely legitimate, as the game of international politics has been played by some.

But when war conditions prevail any attempt to interfere with the internal policy of the country with which one is at war becomes of the nature of an intrigue. When developed, and pushed to its logical aim, such intrigue must lead to treasonous acts on the part of those who actually participated, or inadvertently contributed to its success. That is what the Russian people finally concluded last month. As has been emphasized in all the reports of the recent revolution, unanimity of action was secured to a considerable degree by the realization of the existence of an intrigue from Berlin, and abetted by Russia.

The basis for the German intrigue going on in Russia during the last 30 months was the previous practice developed by Germany, of influencing Russian internal politics. This practice assumed many forms. Some of its manifestations have been characterized in the President's message to Congress: "Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest." But as a rule the methods adopted by Germany in Russia were more scrupulous, though just as effective. And German efforts to give a certain direction to Russia's internal policy were in large measure successful. For German aims and ideals fitted in with the aims and ideals of a small group of reactionaries, who were in control of the Government of Russia.

The best illustration of German influence in Russia has been the Polish question. For many years it has been clear to the Polish leaders that the anti-Polish policy of the Russian Government has been dictated from Berlin. It was patently evident that Germany did not wish Russia to solve her Polish question in a liberal sense. Such a solution in Russia would force a corresponding solution in Prussia. In 1908 the Duma passed a bill that gave a large measure of autonomy to the Polish provinces. This bill failed to pass the Upper House of the Russian Parliament. It was stated at the time that the appointed members of the Upper House voted against the bill, and that their instructions so to vote were the result of pressure exerted by Berlin.

In 1908 the Russian Duma demanded responsible government. For a moment we thought that constitutionalism had finally won the day in Russia. At that time one of the most influential members of the Russian Government was Mr. Schwabsbach, the Imperial Comptroller. A German name has not always indicated in Russia German leanings; but in the case of this man one had to note not only German origin but German methods and ideals. It therefore seemed quite logical at the time that he should report, as he in fact did, to the German

Kaiser, on the efforts that were being made in Russia to block the work of the new popular institution, the Duma.

But common ideals of government were not the only basis for this German influence on Russian internal politics. Large concessions of an economic character are in all countries a source of profit to those who can grant the concession. During the last years German firms and groups have been receiving such concessions in Russia. One constantly heard complaints that Germans were being given special privileges, on terms disadvantageous to Russia. There were many instances where the German proposal was clearly preferred to the corresponding proposal coming from Russians. This concession-granting served as an economic basis for the German influence in Russia. Again, the men at the head of the ruling bureaucracy were for the most part large landlords. In 1905-6, during the Russian revolution, there were extensive agrarian disorders. Many landlords became frightened, sold their land and invested their capital in German industrial enterprises. Many of the recently arrested ministers had large accounts in Berlin banks, dating back many years.

One of the most outstanding examples of the pro-German leanings

that a serious strike was in progress during the last weeks of July, 1914. Workmen leaders told me in 1915 that this strike had been proven to be an "unclean affair."

With the outbreak of hostilities, German efforts to influence Russian internal politics developed definitely into a German intrigue within Russia. To understand the possibility of the continuance of this German influence, one must recall the conditions under which Russia came into the war. Writing at a distance, but on the basis of the state of thought which I had observed in Russia in the late spring of 1914, I explained the unanimous support given to the war in Russia as evidence of a popular demand that the Government at last stand firmly for Russian rights. Later I was told that I had sensed the situation correctly. As one man put it, there was a sigh of relief when the bombardment of telegrams from Berlin ceased; for the Russians recognized that Germany had been trying again to use her many means for influencing Russian policy.

But once the war was in progress, all the facts about German influence in Russia seemed to be forgotten for the moment. Within a few months, however, we began to hear that Russia was considering a separate peace with Germany. The rumors came for the most part from German sources; but they seemed to be confirmed by hints from Russia. The rumors became more insistent after the military disasters of the spring of 1915. It was then that the Russian public came forward and demanded the dismissal of certain ministers. We were told that the Grand Duke Nicholas supported this demand. What was the charge against these ministers? Let us take first the Minister of War during the first year of the war, Sukhomilov.

In 1912, Mr. Guchkov, the Minister of War in the new "revolutionary" Government, publicly accused a Mr. Massayevod, who was in the Russian Intelligence Department, of being in close touch with German agents. But Massayevod was defended and exonerated by Sukhomilov, and Guchkov was not allowed to prove his charge. In the spring of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas hung Massayevod when he found him giving military information to the enemy. Sukhomilov was dismissed and then arrested, and the commission appointed to investigate brought against him a charge of treason.

Two other ministers were also dismissed in the late spring of 1915, in response to public demand—the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice. They had been directing the internal policy of the country during the first year of the war. They had prevented efforts on the part of the public to organize to support the war. By their policy toward Jews, Finns and Poles they were clearly disrupting the unity of the country. At the same time the name of the priest Rasputin was constantly mentioned. He represented the "dark forces" that were seen to be working through certain channels influencing the internal policy of the country.

Again, just before the dismissal of these men there were persistent rumors that Russia was about to make a separate peace. The actual date of an impending conference was announced again from German sources. And many pacifist workers helped to spread these reports, or acted upon them. These rumors reached Russia and served as the basis for further rumors. Many of the stories then circulated were perhaps without foundation; but they indicated the trend of thought of the country. In one of the so-called "ghost stories" handed around, the name of Count Witte was mentioned. He had always been anti-liberal and distinctly pro-German.

The present writer was working in an English university from 1912-1914. During those years there was a frank opposition in England to the Anglo-Russian Entente. This opposition came from the Liberal and Radical camps, who were quite openly working to bring about closer relations between Germany and England. They saw in Russia only reactionary, imperialistic, bureaucratic government, while to them Germany represented liberalism and pacifism.

All efforts to persuade these Englishmen of their mistake in judging of the two countries proved of no avail. It was pointed out to them that Germany and German methods were well and truly reflected in Russia through a bureaucracy at the head of which were men either German by origin or in any case German in their ideals of government. It seemed very logical that in Russia, Germany should appeal to this group of reactionaries. But how could same Germany appeal to the radicals in England? One was never able to get a satisfactory answer in England. Though these Englishmen saw only reactionary Russia, they would not see the German influence behind and in this Russia of autocracy.

To the student of Russian affairs German efforts to influence the internal policy of Russia have been easily recognizable. The efforts were not confined simply to moral pressure, which might be quite legitimate. German agents resorted to less legitimate methods. All during the winter of 1913-14 there was a series of workmen strikes. The strikes frequently lasted only for a day, and seemed to be mere rehearsals. No one seemed to know how to interpret the strikes, for they were clearly not genuine, economic strikes. It was asserted by many that they were the work of German agents. There had been such German-provoked strikes in earlier periods. It was thought that these strikes might be part of a program, that they were simply preparing the ground for some important move.

At that time the first negotiations were being started for the renewal of a trade treaty between Russia and Germany. Germany was insisting upon the acceptance of the terms of the previous treaty. The terms of the treaty of 1904, which was for 10 years, and which Germany had negotiated with Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, were very unfavorable to Russia. Many Russians saw in these workmen strikes during the winter of 1913-14, an effort on the part of Germany to create an internal situation in Russia that would make it more possible to insist on the re-affirmation of the previous treaty. The rehearsals were evidently found to be satisfactory. For it will be recalled

that the patriotic organizations working for the Army; the spirit of the country was strong. The successful military operations on the southwest front in the early summer of last year were accepted as proof that Russia had finally coordinated and organized herself for the successful prosecution of the war. All elements of weakness were being eliminated, and any German intrigue was thought to be definitely squelched.

But in July of last year there came evidence of another effort on the part of the pro-German intriguers. The new effort followed the same lines which it had taken previously, but now it became even more bold and more unscrupulous. This last phase of German intrigues in Russia—for the recent revolution in Russia had as its aim to eliminate forever this reactionary, pro-German element within the Russian Government—will be taken up in a second article.

## BRITAIN TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR FIRECLAY GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—A meeting was held recently at Leeds University under the auspices of the Refractory Materials Section of the Ceramic Society, which was attended by representatives of the fireclay industry from various parts of the country. In view of the growing demand for fireclay goods for steel furnaces, glass works, coke by-product ovens and other purposes a movement has been started among makers of firebricks and refractory materials to develop this industry and enable it to hold its own against German competition after the war. The meeting in question was held to help on this movement.

Mr. William Oates, who presided, remarked that the West Riding of Yorkshire stood preeminent as a center of refractory products, and advised cooperation between the Ceramic Society and the Iron and Steel Institute.

Professor Kendall and Mr. Albert Giligan of the Leeds University spoke on the clays of northern and central Yorkshire, Professor Kendall stating that the three Ridings of Yorkshire appeared to be better endowed in the matter of clays than any other area of equal size in Britain. In coming from the other side of the Pennines, he remarked, a succession of brick towns and stone towns was noticeable, stone being predominant until Leeds was approached. This latter fact was due not to any deficiency of brick clay, but to the excellent building stone obtainable in large quantities. There were few districts in Yorkshire where good brick-making materials could not be obtained.

Mr. J. A. Audley of Stoke-on-Trent read a paper on "The Use of Zirconia as a Refractory Material." He stated that in Germany patents had been taken out for the use of zirconia in a variety of ways. As a refractory it was applied to cutting muffles, retorts and tubes and to crucibles in which quartz was to be fused to prepare quartz glass. It had been placed on record that a zirconia-lined hearth of a Siemens-Martin furnace in a steel works in Germany, after four months' continuous working at a high temperature, was still in good condition and capable of serving at least four months longer before renewal would be necessary.

Calculations based on some tests showed a saving of over 50 percent in favor of zirconia lining, as compared with the refractory lining ordinarily used. In the calculations no allowance was made for increased production and higher efficiency. Another interesting application of zirconia was in the manufacture of ferro-zirconium, which had been successfully employed in Germany for producing zirconium steel for armor plates, armor-piercing projectiles, bullet-proof steel, etc. Zirconium steels were particularly hard, and it was affirmed that one inch zirconium steel was equal to three-inch armor plate of the best German steel. Before the war, said Mr. Audley, there was practically a German monopoly of the raw zirconia ore, which was mainly dealt with under German patents. This was now, of course, available for other countries, provided that they could find a means for transferring it.

A lecture was given in the evening on "Temperature Measurement in Clay Works Practice," by Prof. J. W. Cobb, head of the coal gas and fuel industries department at Leeds University. He remarked that it was a tradition in the clay industry, as in many others, to depend almost exclusively upon the personal judgment and acquired skill of a fireman in the determination of the temperature in the kilns used for burning bricks, pottery and porcelain. Modern inventions had produced a far more effective means for this purpose in several directions, giving the possibility of much greater precision in the manufacturing operations. Professor Cobb explained the use of instruments now in the hands of the clay-worker for the control of temperature. Many of these, he pointed out, were dependent upon the application of the laws of electricity, but one type was shown in several varieties depending upon the fusibility of carefully prepared mixtures of standard composition. Professor Cobb illustrated points touched on in his lecture by demonstrations of the actual instruments.

At the same time, the Duma; the spirit of the country was strong. The successful military operations on the southwest front in the early summer of last year were accepted as proof that Russia had finally coordinated and organized herself for the successful prosecution of the war. All elements of weakness were being eliminated, and any German intrigue was thought to be definitely squelched.

With the outbreak of hostilities, German efforts to influence Russian internal politics developed definitely into a German intrigue within Russia. To understand the possibility of the continuance of this German influence, one must recall the conditions under which Russia came into the war. Writing at a distance, but on the basis of the state of thought which I had observed in Russia in the late spring of 1914, I explained the unanimous support given to the war in Russia as evidence of a popular demand that the Government at last stand firmly for Russian rights. Later I was told that I had sensed the situation correctly. As one man put it, there was a sigh of relief when the bombardment of telegrams from Berlin ceased; for the Russians recognized that Germany had been trying again to use her many means for influencing Russian policy.

But once the war was in progress,

## MEAT PACKING PROFITS GROW TO LARGE SUMS

In Year of High Prices and Increased Cost of Living Five Chicago Concerns Take Out \$50,000,000 in Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The years of the war have been exceedingly rich for the great meat-packing houses of Chicago. Why recount that their foreign market was vastly enlarged or that their international plant has contributed handsomely to their profits? The packers make no bones about it. And it is a fair guess that they have meanwhile been doing right well in their own country, in the days of its supervisory prosperity.

The profits of the Chicago packers have been used in extension of plant. Swift and Armour both have big establishments in the Argentine, which, incidentally, are reported to be unusually profitable. Swift has also spread to Australia and Canada. In the United States the packers have been buying and building until the real estate and plant item in their annual reports has become very large. Armour last fall wrote opposite this item \$54,116,062, an increase of something like \$2,700,000 over the previous year.

Swift in 1916 reported real estate, etc., at \$50,692,782. The Morris real estate runs around \$15,000,000. The total in real estate and plant holdings of the five large packers probably aggregates \$130,000,000. This property for the most part represents earnings put back into the business, represents profits.

As to the earnings themselves: For

the past year the packers' statements give the following net: Swift & Co., \$20,465,000; Armour & Co., \$20,100,000; Wilson & Co., \$4,913,872; Morris & Co., \$3,822,116; Cudahy & Co., \$3,011,414.

These figures set the total earnings of the five for the past year in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Inasmuch as a great amount of this profit on profit it is to be suspected that if the profit on the original or supplemental investment were to be computed, the ratio of profit would then prove astonishing. It is this fact that differentiates, in one important respect, the financing of the packing houses from that of other great corporations in general. Their capital stock does not represent investment in such degree as do, for instance, the stocks and bonds of the railroads.

The railroads have sought and are seeking public investment to grow on; the most successful of the five big packers have for the most part nourished themselves. Here, it appears, lies a point-blank contradiction of the packers' statement quoted shortly above, relative to the dividend policy. The fact that Armour, Swift and Morris, in their rapidly expanding condition, particularly Armour, have not declared dividends normal to a business of their size is proof in itself that their profits were above normal—for the usual company growing at such a rate as they were growing has to enlist outside capital, while the packing business supplied it of itself.

To see how earnings have increased in the last few years, especially since the war made foreign trade "exceed-

ingly satisfactory," as the chairman of one packers' board reported to his stockholders recently, it is only necessary to look over statements of today and those of a few years back. For the three fiscal years beginning Oct. 24, 1908, after charging liberally for depreciation, Armour's net earnings averaged \$5,500,000, and for the eight years ending on that date over \$40,000 a year. As late as the year ending Nov. 2, 1912, total net earnings of Armour & Co. stood at \$10,130,307. As previously quoted in this article, the 1916 earnings came to \$20,100,000. That is to say, in the last four years the net earnings of this house have nearly doubled.

The statements of Swift & Co. indicate that it has done even better. In 1912 their net profits stood at \$9,377,540, as compared with \$20,465,000 in 1916.

## LEATHER PRICE RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A further order, supplementary to that of Jan. 16, 1917,

has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, with a view to limiting the prices which may be charged for split hides, shaved hides, dressing hides, strap butts, etc., supplied for Government purposes.

The profits of the Chicago packers have been used in extension of plant. Swift and Armour both have big establishments in the Argentine, which, incidentally, are reported to be unusually profitable. Swift has also spread to Australia and Canada. In the United States the packers have been buying and building until the real estate and plant item in their annual reports has become very large. Armour last fall wrote opposite this item \$54,116,062, an increase of something like \$2,700,000 over the previous year.

Swift in 1916 reported real estate, etc., at \$50,692,782. The Morris real estate runs around \$15,000,000. The total in real estate and plant holdings of the five large packers probably aggregates \$130,000,000. This property for the most part represents earnings put back into the business, represents profits.

As to the earnings themselves: For the past year the packers' statements give the following net: Swift & Co., \$20,465,000; Armour & Co., \$20,100,000; Wilson & Co., \$4,913,872; Morris & Co., \$3,822,116; Cudahy & Co., \$3,011,414.

These figures set the total earnings of the five for the past year in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Inasmuch as a great amount of this profit on profit it is to be suspected that if the profit on the original or supplemental investment were to be computed, the ratio of profit would then prove astonishing. It is this fact that differentiates, in one important respect, the financing of the packing houses from that of other great corporations in general. Their capital stock does not represent investment in such degree as do, for instance, the stocks and bonds of the railroads.

The railroads have sought and are seeking public investment to grow on; the most successful of the five big packers have for the most part nourished themselves. Here, it appears, lies a point-blank contradiction of the packers' statement quoted shortly above, relative to the dividend policy. The fact that Armour, Swift and Morris, in their rapidly expanding condition, particularly Armour, have not declared dividends normal to a business of their size is proof in itself that their profits were above normal—for the usual company growing at such a rate as they were growing has to enlist outside capital, while the packing business supplied it of itself.

To see how earnings have increased in the last few years, especially since the war made foreign trade "exceed-

ingly satisfactory," as the chairman of one packers' board reported to his stockholders recently, it is only necessary to look over statements of today and those of a few years back. For the three fiscal years beginning Oct. 24, 1908, after charging liberally for depreciation, Armour's net earnings averaged \$5,500,000, and for the eight years ending on that date over \$40,000 a year. As late as the year ending Nov. 2, 1912, total net earnings of Armour & Co. stood at \$10,130

## ACTION AGAINST TURKS URGED TO SAVE ARMENIANS

Prominent Armenians Turn to the United States for Help—Hope Expressed for Russian Generosity Toward Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The few available facts as to the present position in Armenia and the hopes and apprehensions of the Armenians as to the future, and particularly as to their relations with Russia, which is understood to be formulating claims to certain Armenian vilayets, are set forth in this summary of a conversation with prominent Armenians in London. So far as this country is concerned the veil that has enveloped Armenia since the beginning of the war is as impenetrable as ever. From the Armenian sources mentioned, whose authority cannot be questioned, however, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been able to glean a few particulars of the general situation. In the main these particulars are not encouraging. Nevertheless, one gentleman whom The Christian Science Monitor representative questioned, and who was just returned from the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus, was able to report the gratifying fact that the number of Armenians escaping from the clutches of the Turk to the safety of the rear of the Grand Duke's army, is fairly considerable. On one particular date he mentioned no fewer than 3000 Armenians passed through the Russian lines. They had come from some fastness in the mountain region near Dersim which lies some 115 miles southwest of Erzerum and is on the route along which the harried Armenians are driven by Turk and Kurd to the regions of the south. This informant also reported that there were still many little groups of Armenians fighting desperately in these mountain strongholds. Some of these little knots of fighters have been waging this unequal war for a very long time with the aid of friendly Kurdish tribesmen, and their numbers are augmented from time to time by others who manage to escape into the mountains from the convoys as the latter are driven southwards!

So far as the terrible tales of atrocities committed by the Turks is concerned, The Christian Science Monitor informants had little to add to what the world already knows. This is not to say that the atrocities have ceased. They have not. They continue, but it is sufficient to say that Turkish ingenuity has developed nothing "fresh" in the way of frightfulness. Their cruelties range from the hanging out of hand at Kegy of Armenians who are captured serving in the Russian ranks, or who are suspected of so doing, to the abominations of which particulars have been given in this and other papers and to the atrocities of which particulars can probably never be given in any newspaper.

One terrible fact reported by those who have passed to the rear of the Russian armies, is that the Turks are killing those Armenian artisans, soldiers and others whom they had hitherto spared because of their usefulness in various directions. Last July, for example, before retiring from Kigil, southwest of Erzerum, the Turks killed some 25 Armenian artisans of the place, whom they had employed in meeting the needs of the Turkish army. In the region of Muski the Turks shamefully butchered Armenian women who refused to follow their tormentors in the last moments of the Turkish flight. Apart from the peculiar vindictiveness which marks some phases of the Turkish treatment of the Armenians, there is one aspect of it which is unspeakably cruel, although it is apt to be considered comparatively venial in contrast with the cold-blooded murder of women and little children, massacre by fire and sword, and the drowning of unsuspecting and trusting Armenians by the boatload. This aspect is the daily ceaseless driving of Armenians from one part of the country to the other. Behind the veil which screens this hapless country, the remnant of a nation is being driven from pillar to post. The policy of their Turkish taskmasters in this respect is simply to keep them moving. It requires little imagination or knowledge to grasp what happens or to realize how the numbers and vitality of the Armenian people are steadily depleted by this inhuman process.

Hundreds of thousands of Armenians are succumbing in the deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria through the lack of food and clothing and through the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected in the course of these terrible drives. The latest news, The Christian Science Monitor representatives was informed, which has reached the Catholics, the head of the Armenian church at Etchmadijan, in the Caucasus, proves that the Armenians in the desert are succumbing rapidly. As an instance of what is here referred to may be mentioned the case of 5000 Armenians stationed at Mosul from December, 1915, until last July, when, in view of Russia's progress from the direction of Western Persia, the Turks drove them again from Mosul to a distant region on the Euphrates, with the accompaniment of all those tortures and indignities which marked the atrocities of 1915. One Armenian authority drew a parallel to The Christian Science Monitor representative between these deportations and the deportation of 30,000 French men and women from the districts occupied by the German army. These deportations were marked by distressing cases of violence and



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau and distributed by Sport and General Bodyguard of M. Venizelos

brutal treatment of refined women and girls, though probably nothing compared to the treatment of the equally refined women and girls of Armenia.

Apparently under the influence of the feeling in neutral countries, Germany, according to the latest information, appears to have actually redressed the wrong, or at least had made some modifications. On the other hand, since April, 1915, the Turks had massacred half a million Armenians, and in addition had deported more than another half million to the terrible deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria. Unfortunately the Armenians had no Government to raise a protest sufficiently strong to draw to the case of their nationals. This failure to rouse sufficiently strong feeling throughout the civilized world on behalf of the Armenians, despite the efforts of newspapers like The Christian Science Monitor, encouraged the Turks to continue their work with the utmost relentless.

The Armenians still believe, however, that they were already doing his worst and that, on the whole, it was not impossible that the Armenians might benefit in such circumstances.

From this topic The Christian

Science Monitor representative turned to the question of the rehabilitation of the Armenians after the war. This is a question partly of population, and it is very difficult to estimate the numbers of the Armenian people as a result of the massacres and the deportations. Within the Turkish Empire there were, at the opening of the war, according to one estimate given to The Christian Science Monitor representative, some 2,000,000 Armenians. This figure has been estimated at as much as 2,380,000. As a result of the deportations the figure has been reduced to 1,200,000 roughly. There are quite 2,000,000 Armenians. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured, that there remains one great and powerful nation, conscious of its strength and disinterested and able if it cared to exercise much influence on behalf of the remainder of the Armenian people. That nation, of course, is the United States.

To protest to the Turks is like beating the air. It is almost fatuous to say that it is high time to do something to put an end to these revolting barbarities. Nevertheless those Armenians with whom The Christian Science Monitor representative discussed the matter, believe that there is one way by which something can be done. The Turks have forbidden neutrals to enter the "prohibited area" of the Armenian refugee camps in the deserts and are doing their utmost to conceal the traces of their ruthlessness. American diplomacy has done its utmost on behalf of Armenian and other Christians in Turkey. Past experience has shown that the Turk can be brought to his senses only by force and there is only one way open for the American public to take a further step for the help of those unfortunate Christians, namely, by boycotting the Turkish Government and by a public demand throughout the States for the withdrawal of the Turkish representatives in the United States until Turkey begins to behave in accordance with the rules of humanity. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured that such action would have a sobering effect on the Turk, for the last thing the Turkish Government wishes is a break with the United States. Unless American women and men, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, can see their way to supporting the hand of American diplomacy in Turkey, in some such way or in some other forcible manner, there seems to be little hope of saying the martyred Christians of the East.

Armenians, The Christian Science Monitor representative found, are building some hopes on the British success in Mesopotamia in regard to the freeing of their unhappy land. In Bagdad itself there was formerly a colony of Armenians, although what has happened to these people has not transpired. Masses of Armenians have been driven down towards Mesopotamia during the great Turkish drives and those who have survived the journey have now some prospect of deliverance. For this purpose, however, it would be necessary for the British to reach at any rate Mosul, which was still a considerable distance beyond the furthest reach of the British advance. With the British leaders now having effected a junction with the Russian General Baratoff, advancing from Western Persia, it is hoped the combined forces may drive the Turks northward into the jaws of the Grand Duke and thus bring nearer the happy day when the Turk will be cleared out of Armenia. The weather conditions in front of the Grand Duke did not lend themselves to a rapid or early advance, but a junction of the British with General Baratoff's forces was seen to be feasible. General Baratoff was a great cavalry leader and he was well supplied with cavalry. It will be remembered that last year some of his cavalrymen penetrated far behind the Turkish front and actually succeeded in joining up with the British. This was a promise of what he could

do in force, in the more favorable circumstances of the present time.

The Christian Science Monitor representative inquired what treatment the remnant of the Armenian people might anticipate from the Turk as he, in his turn, became the hunted. Would he have sufficient regard to the future to extend mercy or would he in desperation do his worst? The reply was that he was already doing his worst and that, on the whole, it was not impossible that the Armenians might benefit in such circumstances.

From this topic The Christian Science Monitor representative turned to the question of the rehabilitation of the Armenians after the war. This is a question partly of population, and it is very difficult to estimate the numbers of the Armenian people as a result of the massacres and the deportations. Within the Turkish Empire there were, at the opening of the war, according to one estimate given to The Christian Science Monitor representative, some 2,000,000 Armenians. This figure has been estimated at as much as 2,380,000. As a result of the deportations the figure has been reduced to 1,200,000 roughly. There are quite 2,000,000 Armenians. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured, that there remains one great and powerful nation, conscious of its strength and disinterested and able if it cared to exercise much influence on behalf of the remainder of the Armenian people. That nation, of course, is the United States.

To protest to the Turks is like beating the air. It is almost fatuous to say that it is high time to do something to put an end to these revolting barbarities. Nevertheless those Armenians with whom The Christian Science Monitor representative discussed the matter, believe that there is one way by which something can be done. The Turks have forbidden neutrals to enter the "prohibited area" of the Armenian refugee camps in the deserts and are doing their utmost to conceal the traces of their ruthlessness. American diplomacy has done its utmost on behalf of Armenian and other Christians in Turkey. Past experience has shown that the Turk can be brought to his senses only by force and there is only one way open for the American public to take a further step for the help of those unfortunate Christians, namely, by boycotting the Turkish Government and by a public demand throughout the States for the withdrawal of the Turkish representatives in the United States until Turkey begins to behave in accordance with the rules of humanity. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured that such action would have a sobering effect on the Turk, for the last thing the Turkish Government wishes is a break with the United States. Unless American women and men, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, can see their way to supporting the hand of American diplomacy in Turkey, in some such way or in some other forcible manner, there seems to be little hope of saying the martyred Christians of the East.

Armenians, The Christian Science Monitor representative found, are building some hopes on the British success in Mesopotamia in regard to the freeing of their unhappy land. In Bagdad itself there was formerly a colony of Armenians, although what has happened to these people has not transpired. Masses of Armenians have been driven down towards Mesopotamia during the great Turkish drives and those who have survived the journey have now some prospect of deliverance. For this purpose, however, it would be necessary for the British to reach at any rate Mosul, which was still a considerable distance beyond the furthest reach of the British advance. With the British leaders now having effected a junction with the Russian General Baratoff, advancing from Western Persia, it is hoped the combined forces may drive the Turks northward into the jaws of the Grand Duke and thus bring nearer the happy day when the Turk will be cleared out of Armenia. The weather conditions in front of the Grand Duke did not lend themselves to a rapid or early advance, but a junction of the British with General Baratoff's forces was seen to be feasible. General Baratoff was a great cavalry leader and he was well supplied with cavalry. It will be remembered that last year some of his cavalrymen penetrated far behind the Turkish front and actually succeeded in joining up with the British. This was a promise of what he could

do in force, in the more favorable circumstances of the present time.

The Christian Science Monitor representative inquired what treatment the remnant of the Armenian people might anticipate from the Turk as he, in his turn, became the hunted. Would he have sufficient regard to the future to extend mercy or would he in desperation do his worst? The reply was that he was already doing his worst and that, on the whole, it was not impossible that the Armenians might benefit in such circumstances.

From this topic The Christian Science Monitor representative turned to the question of the rehabilitation of the Armenians after the war. This is a question partly of population, and it is very difficult to estimate the numbers of the Armenian people as a result of the massacres and the deportations. Within the Turkish Empire there were, at the opening of the war, according to one estimate given to The Christian Science Monitor representative, some 2,000,000 Armenians. This figure has been estimated at as much as 2,380,000. As a result of the deportations the figure has been reduced to 1,200,000 roughly. There are quite 2,000,000 Armenians. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured, that there remains one great and powerful nation, conscious of its strength and disinterested and able if it cared to exercise much influence on behalf of the remainder of the Armenian people. That nation, of course, is the United States.

To protest to the Turks is like beating the air. It is almost fatuous to say that it is high time to do something to put an end to these revolting barbarities. Nevertheless those Armenians with whom The Christian Science Monitor representative discussed the matter, believe that there is one way by which something can be done. The Turks have forbidden neutrals to enter the "prohibited area" of the Armenian refugee camps in the deserts and are doing their utmost to conceal the traces of their ruthlessness. American diplomacy has done its utmost on behalf of Armenian and other Christians in Turkey. Past experience has shown that the Turk can be brought to his senses only by force and there is only one way open for the American public to take a further step for the help of those unfortunate Christians, namely, by boycotting the Turkish Government and by a public demand throughout the States for the withdrawal of the Turkish representatives in the United States until Turkey begins to behave in accordance with the rules of humanity. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured that such action would have a sobering effect on the Turk, for the last thing the Turkish Government wishes is a break with the United States. Unless American women and men, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, can see their way to supporting the hand of American diplomacy in Turkey, in some such way or in some other forcible manner, there seems to be little hope of saying the martyred Christians of the East.

## INTERVIEW WITH M. VENIZELOS ON GREEK SITUATION

### Reveals Motives for Political Attitude During War—Strength of Venizelist Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Temps reproduces the most important passages of an interview which M. Venizelos granted recently to a special representative of the Havas agency. The Greek statesman dealt with the motives which had compelled his political attitude during the European war. Having recalled the conditions in which he was kept from power, after having obtained a majority in the 1915 elections, he referred to the second occasion on which, in a perfectly unconstitutional manner, he was kept from office. It was at this point, said M. Venizelos to his interviewer, that I might have considered revolution. You want to know why I did not adopt that plan? First of all, because a government man cannot, in 24 hours, become a revolutionary, any more than a nation can plunge with a light heart into the convulsions of civil war, especially at a time when its hereditary enemy is massed on its frontier. It is only when all other means have failed that such methods can be considered. If, previous to the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia, I had started a civil war, public opinion might have considered me responsible for that invasion and this would certainly have been a drawback to the cause for which I stand. And besides, if such a consideration had not been sufficient to prevent my taking action, such a course would not have been in accord with the views of the Entente Powers whose support would have been indispensable for success in such an enterprise. Having always acted in agreement with them, it was impossible for me to have adopted a course for which they were not prepared. Limited to my own resources I could not have succeeded. Not being able to count on the Greek army, the majority of whose officers are devoted to the King, I was risking the defeat of the Liberal Party if civil war had broken out. It is not fair still to pretend that in present conditions a people can only have, at a given moment and provisionally, the government which it deserves.

Present conditions, went on M. Venizelos, are not in the least like those in which you found yourselves when you made your great and glorious revolutions, after long years of a despotic and tyrannous régime which had succeeded in exasperating the people and stirring it to its very depth. It must not be forgotten that in Greece the people had a King who only two years before had led the Greek armies to victory. The King was therefore master of the situation, but he still feared the Liberal Party; for if at that moment the army was with him on condition that he remained neutral, it would certainly not have followed him if he had wanted to support Germany.

You want to know why I did not at once give my movement an antidiastic character, since I knew and had declared that King Constantine had betrayed his country? The reply is a simple one; it is because the Entente Powers had promised me their indispensable support, on the express condition that my movement should not be an antidiastic one. Moreover, it was not my intention to change either the form of government or the reigning dynasty. What I wanted was to fulfill, as far as possible, our alliance obligations to Serbia, cooperate with the Allied armies in turning the Bulgarians out of our territory, and contribute, in so far as we could, to the final victory, by bringing Greece back to its tra-

ditional policy at the side of the protecting powers. After the war and following on the success which I expected, we could have reestablished our constitutional liberties by calling a constituent assembly for that purpose.

M. Venizelos went on to say that after his arrival in Salonika he intended to have visited the islands of the Ionian Sea which stood for the Venizelist cause and to have raised important contingents which would have helped to hold Greece in the interests of the Allies, but the Ekaterini incident occurred which put a stop to his plans. I had just established myself on the Gulf of Salonika at that point and could perfectly well maintain myself there when I was asked to retire, so as not to cause the Allies complication with King Constantine. I therefore went and the Allied troops occupied the town which refused to accept the Royal Government. Following on this incident it was decided to create a neutral zone which prevented my access to Thessaly and Epirus, preventing thus all development of the movement in these provinces which were Venizelist. Our military organization, continued M. Venizelos, is so advanced that when the support decided upon at the Boulogne Conference is placed at our disposal we shall be able to have 60,000 men under arms, which would permit us not only to meet all the necessities of public order, but to send three divisions to the front, while maintaining in our depots more than 13,000 men to fill gaps and maintain our divisions at their full strength. In three months' time we shall be ready to mobilize the Cyclades division which we are at present organizing. It is not impossible that we shall be able to form a fifth division, when the reign of terror having ceased in Old Greece, a number of officers and subalterns will come over, as is most probable, to join our ranks. This is all over and above the thousands of Greek workers who have been provided for the Allies for various purposes. . . . If Germany were, by any chance, victorious, autocracy under King Constantine would have to disappear. But if Germany is finally beaten, as I am certain she will be, everybody will understand that King Constantine, who has stepped from his constitutional throne to become a mere party leader, must suffer the consequences of the defeat of his policy, just as any political leader has to suffer from any moment and provisionally, the government which it deserves.

Present conditions, went on M. Venizelos, are not in the least like those in which you found yourselves when you made your great and glorious revolutions, after long years of a despotic and tyrannous régime which had succeeded in exasperating the people and stirring it to its very depth. It must not be forgotten that in Greece the people had a King who only two years before had led the Greek armies to victory. The King was therefore master of the situation, but he still feared the Liberal Party; for if at that moment the army was with him on condition that he remained neutral, it would certainly not have followed him if he had wanted to support Germany.

You want to know why I did not at once give my movement an antidiastic character, since I knew and had declared that King Constantine had betrayed his country? The reply is a simple one; it is because the Entente Powers had promised me their indispensable support, on the express condition that my movement should not be an antidiastic one. Moreover, it was not my intention to change either the form of government or the reigning dynasty. What I wanted was to fulfill, as far as possible, our alliance obligations to Serbia, cooperate with the Allied armies in turning the Bulgarians out of our territory, and contribute, in so far as we could, to the final victory, by bringing Greece back to its tra-

## SOCIALISTS SPLIT ON PACIFISM IN NATIONAL MEETING

### Majority Report Will Not Put Onus of War on Any Nation—Minority Blames Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—John Spargo, one of the five National Committeemen of the Socialist Party, bolted the committee on war and militarism of the national convention at the Platters Hotel on Tuesday, because of the pacific inclinations of the other 14 committee members, while the committee was preparing a majority report, which is pacific in the extreme, and which will blame no nation for the war.

Spargo and Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for President in 1916, held a conference, at which it was decided that Spargo will present a minority report, which will contend that the war is now a question of victory by the greatest autocratic Government of the world or of the most progressive and democratic Nation of the world.

There is a possibility of still another minority report being presented. Four or five members of the committee desire the incorporation of a clause assailing Germany for her participation in the war. The majority opposes this.

The majority report refers to the acts of Germany's submarines as "ruthless," but does not class their activities as "inexcusable," assuming the position that the end justifies the means in war.

AEROPLANE FUND IN SIAM

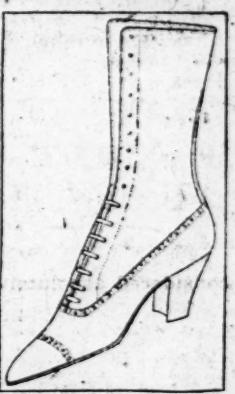
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Minister in Siam has forwarded the further sum of £465 which has been subscribed toward the Siam British subjects aeroplane fund for the up-keep of two battleplanes, Siam No. 1 and Siam No. 2. This brings the total sum subscribed in Siam up to £4,665.

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander  
548 FIFTH AVENUE

New York



THE ultimate economy of paying the price of a good shoe has never been questioned. The test of economy is getting the full measure of service out of a shoe. A good shoe can be worn out and continue to look well in the process. This spring, as for 60 springs, Alexander shoes can be counted on to give that sort of service.

Catalog on request

## New Gloves for Spring Wear



Beautiful new kid and silk gloves for the spring season are now here. Only gloves of unquestioned quality that will satisfy you in fit and durability. Kayser Silk Gloves in all sizes and colors are a feature of the showing.

THE EMPORIUM  
MAILED DRIVING STORE IN THE FIFTH CITY  
SAINT PAUL

## BERTHA GOWNS

Beautiful new kid and silk gloves for the spring season are now here. Only gloves of unquestioned quality that will satisfy you in fit and durability. Kayser Silk Gloves in all sizes and colors are a feature of the showing.

THE EMPORIUM  
MAILED DRIVING STORE IN THE FIFTH CITY  
SAINT PAUL

17-19 WEST 45TH ST.  
NEW YORK

## POWER BOATS STILL NEEDED IN PATROL WORK

Marked Increase in Number Offered to the Government by Private Citizens Is Noted in the Past Week

Power boats and men are still needed for patrol duty along the New England coast, according to a statement this morning from the first district section of the Joint Army and Navy Board for the survey of merchant vessels which has been transferred from the Custom House to Building 39 at the Navy Yard. A marked increase in the number of motor boats offered to the Government by private citizens this past week has been noted, but still more are wanted by the board, which has made arrangements for examining and passing on all boats at the Navy Yard.

Delight at the personnel of the men in the divisions of Naval Militia now quartered at the receiving station at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, is being expressed today by Navy officers. Last night 400 of the men were given shore leave starting at 6 o'clock, and every man had returned by 11:45 without a single case of intoxication being reported. Four whale boats will be used this afternoon to instruct the militiamen in practical watermanship.

Examinations were the order of the day this morning for the 40 officers in the divisions of Naval Militia from Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut, now at Commonwealth Pier. The officers took the examinations for their respective grades at the Charlestown Navy Yard before a board composed of regular Navy officers.

Pending the installation of shower baths at Commonwealth Pier detachments of naval militia are being sent to the Boston Y. M. C. A., where they have offered the use of the swimming pool and shower baths.

Men of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., not on active guard duty are now mobilized at three concentration armories at Wakefield, Lowell and Fitchburg. Companies of the Sixth Regiment had been quartered up to yesterday when the concentration took place at Quincy, Framingham, Milford, Marlboro and Concord.

The need for more power boats was urged by Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer of the district, today. "We need all we can get," he said. "The larger and more seaworthy the boat, the better. The United States is in the market to buy boats and is particularly anxious to get those 100 feet or more long."

No more sailors will be enrolled in the Naval Reserve until further notice, according to orders received at the Navy Yard from Washington this morning. Too large a proportion of men enlisting in the reserve so far have enlisted as officers. What is wanted now is men willing to begin as petty officers or lower. No more untrained civilians will, for the time being, be accepted as lieutenants, ensigns, chief machinists, chief gunners or assistant paymasters.

Com. A. W. Hinds was superseded in command of the naval receiving station at Commonwealth Pier at noon today by Lieut. Com. Edward L. McSheehy, U. S. N., formerly receiving officer at the Navy Yard. Commander Hinds will have charge of training the reserves. All naval reservists except men in Class 4 will go to Commonwealth Pier hereafter upon reporting for service. Another detachment of reservists was sent this morning to the training camp at Marblehead.

Official notice that an appropriation of \$45,000 had been made by the State of Massachusetts for the aviation field to be opened about May 1 at Squantum was received today by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

An assistant paymaster will be detailed to look after the accounts in connection with the aviation field. Class 5 of the Naval Reserve, which is for men experienced in aeronautics, is still short of men, but a number of men are expected to be transferred soon from Class 4.

### Women's Mass Meeting

Naval Enlistment the Object of Patriotic Rally in Boston

Women are in charge of a patriotic mass meeting to boom the interests of the Navy and naval enlistment that begins at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Hotel Somerset. Speakers at the meeting include Capt. Sumner E. W.

EVERYTHING in corset and lingerie requirements to delight the most exacting of feminine tastes is displayed at our new and attractive quarters. May we invite your inspection.

MADAM LA PATRICIA CORSET SHOPS

New Little Building  
80 Boylston Street, Boston  
Phone Beach 3200

586 5th Avenue, New York

Kittelle of the U. S. S. Georgia, and Mrs. Andrew J. George of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts department of the Navy League of the United States, under whose auspices the rally is held.

Two flags will be raised in the vicinity of Post Office Square at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow; one on the Converse Building and the other at 12 Pearl Street. Boston Elevated officials and employees have given the flag to be unfurled on the Converse Building, and the other flag is the gift of Pearl Street merchants. Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated; Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor Curley of Boston, Mayor Alfred S. Hall of Revere and Maj. William H. Parker, in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting station, are to speak.

Boston University Law School students heard patriotic addresses last night. Henry F. Hurlburt, president of the Bar Association, said: "If the war does nothing more it will at least unite in the ranks on terms of equality the rich and the poor and show that all citizens of the United States are at heart friends and brothers."

Courses in steam or electrical engineering at the Hawley School of Engineering have been offered to such men from the United States Navy as the Government cares to have avail themselves of the facilities of the school. Men at the Charlestown State Prison participated in a flag raising yesterday. Cornhill merchants announce that a \$300 silk flag, 20 by 30 feet, will be unfurled with proper ceremonies on Cornhill at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Friction between Mayor Curley and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety with regard to plans for the observance of Patriots Day, April 19, has been denied by Mayor Curley. The Mayor says that he will not interfere with any recruiting plans of the safety committee and will cooperate with the committee in all possible ways. The city's plans, however, for the customary observance of the day will be carried out.

Cambridge Boy Scouts mobilized 290 out of an enrollment of 311 last night in response to a signal sounded over the fire alarm system of Cambridge. More than 20 of the boys reported in uniform within 10 minutes after the signal had been given. After an address, resolutions were adopted offering the services of the scouts to the country.

### Harvard Enlisting

Enrollment in New Battalion Follows Action by the Faculty

Enlistment in a new battalion of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps is going on today, following action by the Harvard faculty Tuesday to allow further enrollments of undergraduates and graduate students not more than 32 years of age. Intensive training 10 hours a day will start for the whole corps May 7 following the final examinations, which have been set for from April 30 to May 5.

Six French officers, all of whom have seen active service in the present war and are now disabled, have left France for the United States, and on their arrival will be added to the instructors of the corps at Harvard. The first battalion drill of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps will be held Friday afternoon in the Stadium. The west stand will be open to the public.

Work for the men enlisting in the corps as the result of the faculty decision to allow additional recruiting will begin April 23. The 10-hour schedule for the corps that goes into effect May 7 comprises four hours of drill and trench work in the morning and again in the afternoon with two hours in the evening for lectures. The French officers now on their way to join the staff of instructors for the corps are: Major Azan, infantry, head of the mission; Major de Reviers de Mauny, infantry; Captain Dr. Pont, artillery; Captain de Jarny, artillery; Lieut. Morize, infantry; and Second Lieutenant Girdaudoux, infantry.

### Recruiting Plans

Arrangements Made for the Use of a Number of Buildings

Arrangements to make use of the public and private buildings offered for recruiting purposes are being made today by United States officers in charge of recruiting in and around Boston. The Marine Corps is planning to use volunteer women workers in some of these substations. The Navy will detail men to make periodic visits to the substations, if it cannot spare enough men for permanent

duty. The Army is still undecided just how best to handle this newest phase of the recruiting problem.

The Marine Corps announced this morning a total in the last five days, of 113 enlists, 14 of whom were accepted yesterday. Two offers of office space for recruiting substations were received by the Marine Corps today; one from Hugh Bancroft for a store at the corner of Kirby and Central streets, and the other from Edward T. Rand of 79 Broadway, Arlington, who offered to share his real estate office with the Marine Corps. An American Indian from Hyannis enlisted in the Marine Corps this morning.

An automobile which can be used between 9 and 12 in the morning by officers making a tour of recruiting substations would be appreciated at the Navy recruiting station. Men who enlist at the Navy station as apprentices are sent to Newport, R. I., while former service men are transferred at once to some ship at the Navy Yard, according to a statement made this morning in reply to requests that have come to the recruiting stations from relatives of men who have enlisted.

Eight Army recruits were started on their journey to Fort Slocum, N. Y., this morning, and five more were ready to follow on an early afternoon train.

### First Corps of Cadets

Officers of Belief They Will Not Be Denied Recognition

Recognition by the United States War Department will not be denied the First Corps of Cadets, according to the opinion of its officers this morning, in spite of the ruling that no new National Guard units will be recognized, except as may be necessary to complete divisional organizations. It is pointed out by officers at the Cadets' Armory that as far as they can see the Cadets come under the head of a unit required to complete divisional organization.

The fifth division, which comprises New England National Guard regiments, has no regiment of engineers, and it was to remedy this lack that the First Corps of Cadets acceded to a request from a major in the United States Army who came direct from the War Department and asked them to transform themselves into a regiment of engineers. Officers of the Cadets have telephoned the War Department in regard to the matter and look for an answer soon, confirming their status.

It is understood that the decision to recognize no more National Guard units except where they are to complete divisional organization was taken by the War Department so that organizations would not be formed merely to serve in this war and then disbanded. The War Department wants all National Guard units to remain in existence after the war and they are mustered out of Federal service.

Another Patrol Boat

Another addition to the fleet of patrol boats for the New England district was made yesterday when George F. Baker, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, donated his speedy craft to be manned by Harvard students. The vessel has been renamed the Harvard. It is 240 feet long and has a speed of about 20 knots. It will carry two two-pound guns, two one-pound guns, and a three-inch gun.

The following Harvard undergraduates have already signed as crew: J. A. Burden '20; Russell Cobb '19; Haley Fiske '19; O. F. Flynn '19; L. K. Garrison '18; J. F. Leighton '19; E. S. Sherman '19; P. E. Stevenson '19.

### New Order for Vessels

Capt. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, commander of the port of Boston, issued the following orders through the marine bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today: "All vessels entering the port of Boston are warned under no circumstances to pass between the mine-laying vessels or vessels carrying a hoist of five black cones vertically."

**NEW HAMPSHIRE WAR BILLS**

CONCORD, N. H. — The Senate passed yesterday House bills for the registration of aliens, for the punishment of malicious injury to public property and public utilities and for the investigation by the attorney-general of price-raising and illegal combinations. The House passed bills giving the Public Service Commission increased jurisdiction over railroad rates and fares and providing for the raising of money by towns in time of war.

### WE LIGHT THE WORLD

## Beautiful Bowls

Semi-Indirect  
IN ALABASTER, ALBERINE  
AND EVENLITE GLASS

All Lighted to Give Actual Effect

Largest and Most Complete Stock of  
ELECTRIC, GAS and OIL  
LIGHTING FIXTURES

IN THE UNITED STATES. Over 5000 different designs from which to make selections. Quality guaranteed. Send for Catalog.

McKenney & Waterbury Co.  
181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress, Boston

## WAR VIEWS OF UNITED STATES GERMAN PRESS

Editors Generally Stand for Defense of American Ideas, Rights and Interest—Observance of Laws Counselled

Comments on the war situation by editors of newspapers printed in Germany in the United States are appended. In some cases The Christian Science Monitor has already published short extracts, sent by telegraph, and the importance of international relations at this time makes it certain that fuller presentation of the editors' views will be read with interest.

**Milwaukee Opinion**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

The Milwaukee Free Press, which, although printed in English has taken the same pro-German stand as has the Germania-Hero and other German language dailies, on April 7 came out with the following editorial declaration:

"The Free Press, in this warlike issue, is for America—for the defense of American principles, rights and interests. We have yet to be taught that such Americanism involves the country's adoption of three-fourths of Europe and one-quarter of the Orient—of a parcel of bankrupts, slackers and quitters whose fight is their own fight and not ours, whose ambitions, principles and traditions bear no relation to those of America. . . . For our part, we are content with the Stars and Stripes. We do not require six or seven flags under which to fight for American rights. We are satisfied to be Americans—citizens of the United States—and only that. And their cause is enough for any war."

The following editorial appeared in the Milwaukee Germania-Hero April 7, under the heading "War":

"The Constitution of the United States lays down for our country its form of government. Ours is a representative Government. That is to say, the Constitution in none of its provisions recognizes the referendum, the right of participation by the people through direct specific ballot. Neither does the Constitution direct that the Representatives in Congress, in the Senate, or in the House, submit to the prevailing wishes of their constituents. These Representatives, on the contrary, are given the right to decide upon the weal and woe of the country according to their own conviction. So they acted within their rights in proclaiming a state of war, whatever may have been the wish of the people at that particular moment.

"We, citizens of the United States, ourselves, drew up this Constitution, and have voluntarily subjected ourselves to its provisions. Consequently, we must abide by the decision of Congress.

"Opponents to the step Congress are not known, but apparently heedlessness there will not be, and that is lucky, because only through the utmost care in training can we hope to reach the level of the armies at present fighting. Also because of another reason it is wise to keep our troops in the country as long as possible. We never know whether or not our foes of tomorrow will not be our foes of tomorrow. A strong army constitutes the only protection against unwelcome surprises, and that should be taken to heart by all who have at heart the welfare of the Nation."

The Amerika: "At the time the Italian crisis was acute, a Piedmont states-

man spoke the proud words, 'Italy will get through without help.' In the same way the Allies for a long time did not want to hear anything about our entrance into the war. Now they are begging us to aid and the President and Congress appear to be in such a hurry to come to their aid that the declaration of war had to be completed on the very day on which the Prince of Peace—who apparently also should be dethroned because he reigned the heavens autocratically—gave his life for humanity. Therefore, the matter is very urgent."

"The rules which the President has prescribed regarding the conduct of Germans living in our country are sane and sufficient. We are convinced that the large majority of the Germans will not be guilty of any infractions of those rules. It is not German practice to take part in conspiracies and secret dealings. What we are more afraid of is that volunteer 'Guards of Zion' who will discover spies everywhere will bring trouble to entirely innocent people. He who knows what was accomplished in this way in our country during the Civil War, when on the slightest suspicion men who were thought to possess Southern sympathies were thrown into jail and roughly treated, can realize what may come now. The press of the country can do much to head off any of this misery. We hope it will fulfill that duty."

**St. Louis Editors**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Newspapers here printed in German comment as follows on the formal declaration of war by the United States against Germany:

The Westliche Post: "Without any enthusiasm cry rising to the heavens the American people have experienced the transition from peace to war. The waraday life goes its way without interference, and were not the Stars and Stripes on every hand to remind one that the largest and richest nation has given up its neutrality to throw its sword into the scales, one would be tempted to regard the entire matter as a bad dream."

"There still remains a large number of people who, despite the President's message and despite the action of Congress, continue to believe that the war will be conducted 'academically.' Such an interpretation shows either a lamentable lack of moral courage or a light-heartedness at a time when the most severe demands are being made on the courage and the earnestness of purpose of the Nation."

"What we need at present most of all is a spiritual preparedness which will look calmly and dispassionately in the face all that is coming, and which will not allow itself to be upset by whatever may happen later. Once in war it is impossible to figure out the bounds of the decision. Events may happen in 24 hours which will throw aside all previously conceived plans."

"What the plans of the Administration are is not known, but apparently heedlessness there will not be, and that is lucky, because only through the utmost care in training can we hope to reach the level of the armies at present fighting. Also because of another reason it is wise to keep our troops in the country as long as possible. We never know whether or not our foes of tomorrow will not be our foes of tomorrow. A strong army constitutes the only protection against unwelcome surprises, and that should be taken to heart by all who have at heart the welfare of the Nation."

The Amerika: "At the time the Italian crisis was acute, a Piedmont states-

man spoke the proud words, 'Italy will get through without help.' In the same way the Allies for a long time did not want to hear anything about our entrance into the war. Now they are begging us to aid and the President and Congress appear to be in such a hurry to come to their aid that the declaration of war had to be completed on the very day on which the Prince of Peace—who apparently also should be dethroned because he reigned the heavens autocratically—gave his life for humanity. Therefore, the matter is very urgent."

"The rules which the President has prescribed regarding the conduct of Germans living in our country are sane and sufficient. We are convinced that the large majority of the Germans will not be guilty of any infractions of those rules. It is not German practice to take part in conspiracies and secret dealings. What we are more afraid of is that volunteer 'Guards of Zion' who will discover spies everywhere will bring trouble to entirely innocent people. He who knows what was accomplished in this way in our country during the Civil War, when on the slightest suspicion men who were thought to possess Southern sympathies were thrown into jail and roughly treated, can realize what may come now. The press of the country can do much to head off any of this misery. We hope it will fulfill that duty."

**CANADIAN PAPER  
HINTS AT FORCED  
MILITARY SERVICE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the current number of the Civilian, the organ of the Civil Service Association, appears an article under the heading, "Something Coming," which indicates that the members of the civil service expect some form of compulsory military service for eligible men of the inside service.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Newspapers here printed in German comment as follows on the formal declaration of war by the United States against Germany:

The Westliche Post: "Without any enthusiasm cry rising to the heavens the American people have experienced the transition from peace to war. The waraday life goes its way without interference, and were not the Stars and Stripes on every hand to remind one that the largest and richest nation has given up its neutrality to throw its sword into the scales, one would be tempted to regard the entire matter as a bad dream."

"There still remains a large number of people who, despite the President's message and despite the action of Congress, continue to believe that the war will be conducted 'academically.' Such an interpretation shows either a lamentable lack of moral courage or a light-heartedness at a time when the most severe demands are being made on the courage and the earnestness of purpose of the Nation."

"What we need at present most of all is a spiritual preparedness which will look calmly and dispassionately in the face all that is coming, and which will not allow itself to be upset by whatever may happen later. Once in war it is impossible to figure out the bounds of the decision. Events may happen in 24 hours which will throw aside all previously conceived plans."

"What the plans of the Administration are is not known, but apparently heedlessness there will not be, and that is lucky, because only through the utmost care in training can we hope to reach the level of the armies at present fighting. Also because of another reason it is wise to keep our troops in the country as long as possible. We never know whether or not our foes of tomorrow will not be our foes of tomorrow. A strong army constitutes the only protection

## FOOD EXPERTS URGE WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

Economic Necessity of Diverting Grains From Distilleries and Breweries Is Emphasized—National Efficiency a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—National prohibition for the duration of the war with Germany was urged Tuesday by delegates attending the conference of food and agricultural experts with Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston at the Hotel Jefferson. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, said prohibition for the duration of the war should be established for purely economic reasons.

"It is necessary to divert the grain and other products used in distilleries and breweries to other uses," he said, "so from an economic, and not a moral standpoint, prohibition during the war is necessary. The country's products must be conserved. And one way of preventing waste is to curtail the manufacture of malt liquors."

F. C. Futrell, president of the agricultural college at Fayetteville, Ark., said the experience of European nations alone should prompt the United States to enter on a period of abstinence. "It would increase the efficiency of the Nation," he said. "Prohibition was needed in Europe, and drinking there was not done as moderately as it is in the United States. Drinking is largely done in the cities, and the 2,000,000 farm laborers needed to feed this Nation and keep their Allies from starving must come from the cities. Increase their efficiency and give them added energy by cutting off their supply of intoxicants."

D. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and Food Commissioner of that State, said too much food is being destroyed. "I believe there ought to be a restriction of these manufactures during the present period of distress," he continued. "I would not say the manufacture should be prohibited. I leave that for the authorities. But if we are going to save in our homes and in the consumption of food products on our tables, then we ought to restrict our beverages."

J. M. Hamilton, president of the Montana Agricultural College, and chairman of the Committee on Economy, agreed with Dr. Ladd. On distribution, economy production and labor, the conference debated the Kreir reports a full day without reaching a definite understanding. A recommendation for minimum farm labor prices is expected to be reported.

Immediate mobilization of the Nation's men who do not meet the qualifications for active military service and using them for farm labor is one of the recommendations, in a report made to the conference.

It asks that an appropriation of \$25,000,000 be made available to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to solve the food question. Among the other recommendations incorporated in the report are:

The production of a normal cotton crop by intensive cultivation rather than by increasing the acreage.

Increasing the corn acreage and substituting sorghum crops in the districts where wheat has been winter-killed.

Increasing the areas planted to beans, buckwheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

An appeal to the youth to plant gardens and form boys and girls clubs for the purpose of encouraging gardening.

The establishment of municipal dry- ing and canning establishments.

An early increase in the animal products of the country and enlarging the milk production one fourth by intelligent feeding.

The increase of pork production and doubling the poultry products in a year by careful feeding methods.

The report points out that the fixing of maximum and minimum prices need not be undertaken at this time, but advises the creation of agencies which will enable the Government to take such a step in the hour of need.

## Power to End Traffic

Methods Cited by Which War-Time Prohibition Is Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four methods are provided by the Constitution for enacting war-time legislation against the liquor traffic, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney and general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, who left Washington Tuesday to address a State Anti-Saloon League convention held in Burlington, Vt.

"First of these methods is," he said, "a prohibitory tax which may be laid on the manufacture and sale of liquor. This method was used to destroy the phosphorus match industry and the production of opium for smoking purposes. There is no limit on the power of Congress to levy a prohibitory tax on liquor."

"Second, under rules for land and naval forces, the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of land and naval forces under Article I, Sections 8 to 14 of the Constitution, authorizes laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in military and naval stations, or for certain distances around them. Congress has

established a dry zone around Indian reservations, and the Supreme Court has sustained this legislation.

"There seems to be no limit on Congress in extending the zone around such territory used for military purposes. One resolution has already been introduced in Congress along this line, and another prohibits the sale of liquor in a military training camp or to a person in uniform."

"Third, the interstate commerce clause construed by the Supreme Court gives Congress power to provide the most minute directions of interstate commerce. It has unlimited power over liquors which move between the states."

"Fourth, the preamble of the Constitution sets forth the purpose of the Federal Government to 'promote the general welfare.' Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution gives power to Congress to 'provide for the common defense and general welfare.'"

Prohibition leaders are expected

soon to ask Congress to enact emergency antiliquor legislation based upon one of these methods.

## Farm Conference Results

Limitation of Grain for Liquor and Increased Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Limitation of the amount of grain used for alcoholic purposes was included among the recommendations adopted by a farm conference just held at Syracuse, N. Y., under the call and direction of State Agricultural Commissioner Charles S. Wilson. Representatives of State agricultural schools, producers associations, the State agricultural department and expert writers on food subjects from various farm periodicals were present. Crop shortage was conceded and a State policy for increased foodstuff production and conservation was proposed.

It was decided that there would be an increased demand for unperishable foodstuffs at favorable prices, and the farmers were urged to increase production to meet it. This was also held to be true of perishable products, especially potatoes. Educational institutions were urged to supply seed and a larger supply of farm machinery was advocated.

The conference believed the farm

## Decree Upholds Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Court of Appeals handed down a decision Tuesday finding that the receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was justified, under the law, in refusing to accept shipments of beer for delivery to individuals for their private use in the "dry" territory of Iowa. The decision reversed the lower court.

## Rhode Island War Measures

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commission of Agricultural Inquiry for the assistance of the farmers of the State, was urged Tuesday by Governor Beeckman in a special message to the General Assembly as a war measure.

A resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the support of families of National Guardsmen called into Federal service, to be spent by the Adjutant-General was offered in the Senate.

It asks that an appropriation of \$25,000,000 be made available to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to solve the food question. Among the other recommendations incorporated in the report are:

The production of a normal cotton crop by intensive cultivation rather than by increasing the acreage.

Increasing the corn acreage and substituting sorghum crops in the districts where wheat has been winter-killed.

Increasing the areas planted to beans, buckwheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

An appeal to the youth to plant gardens and form boys and girls clubs for the purpose of encouraging gardening.

The establishment of municipal dry- ing and canning establishments.

An early increase in the animal products of the country and enlarging the milk production one fourth by intelligent feeding.

The increase of pork production and doubling the poultry products in a year by careful feeding methods.

The report points out that the fixing of maximum and minimum prices need not be undertaken at this time, but advises the creation of agencies which will enable the Government to take such a step in the hour of need.

## TELEPHONE MEN WHO ENLIST TO HAVE FULL PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements for the formation of five companies of reserve signal troops in the territory of the New York Telephone Company, announced Monday, were made back in March, before a state of war was declared. On March 23, J. A. Stewart, general manager, announced to the employees the opportunity to volunteer for this service, since the company was interested in seeing that the employees who desired to volunteer for military service were placed where they could best serve their country.

The "telephone company" will be charged with providing the semi-permanent telephone or telegraph systems from brigade or division headquarters to higher headquarters, or to the base of operations. Each company is commanded by a captain and numbers 100 men, classified as follows: Two master electricians, 7 sergeants first class, 11 sergeants, 17 corporals, 2 cooks, 49 privates first class, 12 privates. Each is equipped with 8 motor trucks and 11 motorcycles. Each is divided into platoons, commanded by first lieutenants, and each platoon is subdivided into two sections, the section being the working unit in the company organization.

EDISON COMPANY COSTS ANALYZED

That the prices paid by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for installation of transmission lines and conduits are exceedingly fair and not excessive was testified yesterday by Harold A. Ley of Springfield, Mass., before the Gas and Electric Light Commission which is inquiring into the lighting contract between the city of Boston and the Edison company.

For many years the Ley company has done the bulk of the overhead work for the Edison company of Boston, Mr. Ley said, and had a contract for the work. Similar contracts have been in force with the Malden Electric Company and the United Electric Company of New Haven. He quoted prices from all three contracts to show that the charge for the work has been reasonable.

## VOLUNTEER CALL MAY PRECEDE DRAFT ACTION

Senator Sherman Introduces Resolution for Army of One Million to Be Raised by Voluntary Enlistments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator La Follette today presented in the Senate a telegram from the Governor of Wisconsin opposing conscription and declaring his State to be ready with its full quota of National Guard. He asserts that an additional force can be recruited from volunteers faster than they can be equipped. Draft was favored only as a final resort.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—A man giving his name as W. T. Clements has been lodged in jail here on the charge of attempting to incite a rebellion among the Negroes of this section.

The arrest was made by a railroad detective upon advice given by a Negro, who states that Clements approached him with the proposition that if he would aid the German cause and Germany proved victorious over the Allies, the Negro would enjoy social equality.

The prisoner was turned over to the Federal authorities and will be given a hearing before the United States Commissioner at an early date. Clements has been in this neighborhood for two weeks.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafer," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Among Democratic Senators there is some tendency to disapprove the disbanding of the Army sent to the border just at a time when a large military force is needed. It is held that the \$200,000,000 spent for its mobilization along the Rio Grande has been as good as squandered, so far as being of assistance in the latest crisis.

Labor Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization of man-power for the farms, to increase the agricultural production as a war measure, is proposed in a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Fletcher called at the Mexican Foreign Office and gave formal notice of America's break with Germany. The Cuban Minister made a similar visit.

Presumably notice of discontinuance of mail service with the Central Powers is merely given out because it is now impossible to handle such shipments.

POSTAL CLERKS TO MEET

The Railway Postal Clerks will meet at the Quincy House next Sunday at 2 p. m., when service conditions will be the theme for discussion and the members will be addressed by National President E. J. Ryan.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Shopping Center of New England

Men for France Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dispatch of a volunteer expedition to the trenches in France is approved by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who talked with Colonel Roosevelt Tuesday. The Senator declares that if Colonel Roosevelt received the sanc-

Jordan Marsh Company

A Free Pathescope Motion Picture Exhibition of the

SILK INDUSTRY

DAILY AT 3 P. M.

until Friday afternoon, interesting and educational motion pictures of the production of Silk will be given

on the Seventh Floor of our New Building

The pictures, which are by the Pathé Company, show the evolution of Silk from the cocoon to the finished product, and are accompanied by a lecture by Miss D. E. Law.

Patrons are cordially invited to attend. Bring the children to see this instructive exhibit.

Jordan Marsh Company

tion of the Administration, he could raise 100,000 volunteers inside of two weeks.

Draft Plan Is Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator La Follette today presented in the Senate a telegram from the Governor of Wisconsin opposing conscription and declaring his State to be ready with its full quota of National Guard. He asserts that an additional force can be recruited from volunteers faster than they can be equipped. Draft was favored only as a final resort.

## SOCIAL EQUALITY PROMISED NEGRO TO AID GERMANY

Virginia Arrest on Charge of Attempt to Incite a Rebellion—W. T. Clements in Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That opinion throughout Central and South America is overwhelmingly with the United States in the war against Germany, was the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"Speaking unofficially," said Mr. Barrett, "but basing my opinion on absolutely reliable data, the public sentiment of South and Central America as a whole, is overwhelmingly with the United States. Unfortunately, there is much unwarranted misunderstanding, and considerable unfair criticism, of some of the South and Central American countries as to where they stand. With very few exceptions, the press of these countries has been consistently pro-Ally since the outbreak of the European war, and now its attitude is equally pro-American in the issues at stake. Not a single great South American newspaper is anti-Ally or anti-United States.

The arrest was made by a railroad detective upon advice given by a Negro, who states that Clements approached him with the proposition that if he would aid the German cause and Germany proved victorious over the Allies, the Negro would enjoy social equality.

The prisoner was turned over to the Federal authorities and will be given a hearing before the United States Commissioner at an early date. Clements has been in this neighborhood for two weeks.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafer," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafer," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafer," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafer," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafer," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Advocates to

## FARMERS URGED TO ENLIST FOR BIGGER CROPS

Millions in Farm Loan Banks to Be Placed at Their Disposal—Response Promises to Be Almost Universal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government's appeal to the farmers to put forth extraordinary efforts to increase food production on account of the war has brought many new applications for loans to the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The response indicates that the farmers are preparing to meet the emergency by making use of the 5 per cent long-time loans authorized by this system to provide themselves with needed equipment to enlarge and intensify their operations. Indications are that the farmer has realized that the enlistment of 1,000,000 men into the Army will add to his labor difficulties, and is preparing to invest more capital in labor-saving machinery and in putting more land under cultivation.

Reports from the 12 Federal Land Banks indicate that the farmers will call for about \$125,000,000 worth of these 5 per cent loans this year, all of which money will be made available to the farmer to meet the war emergency successfully.

The money which is lent to farmers is procured by the sale of farm loan bonds. These bonds bear 4 1/2 per cent interest. The Federal Farm Loan Board has already made plans to float about \$100,000,000 of these bonds. Farmers have manifested concern over the salability of these bonds, in the face of the competition of a great flood of war bonds at 3 1/2 per cent. The Federal Farm Loan Board announces that it believes the farm loan bonds will find a ready sale, because they bear a rate 1 per cent higher than the war bonds, and because they are backed by the farm land values of the country; they are exempt from all form of taxation; the bonds of each of the 12 Federal Land Banks are endorsed by all the other 11 banks, and every dollar's worth of bonds represents \$2 worth of carefully appraised farm land as security.

The Federal Farm Loan Board urges that it is just as much a matter of patriotism to buy these farm loan bonds as to buy the war bonds, because this money will be used to finance the farmers of the country and enable them to meet the demand for increased food production. This attitude is based upon the recognized fact that the outcome of the war depends, in a large degree, upon the ability of the United States to feed itself and provide a surplus for the Allies.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is speeding up its operations so as to enable as many farmers as possible to get this new working capital in time to assist them in this year's operations. The high prices of farm products have added to the farmers' difficulty in getting seed, and has increased the need for this capital.

### Food Commission Urged

Power to Fix Prices in Resolutions Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the session of the National Agricultural Society Tuesday, resolutions were adopted recommending practical plans to meet a possible food shortage in the United States.

The immediate creation of a Federal Food Commission was proposed with power to fix prices and to supervise the marketing and distribution of food.

Conservation of animals, to increase the country's meat and food supply, was urged by former Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in the opening address.

Mr. Wilson said the country is growing in population rapidly, by natural increase and by immigration. "There will be more mouths to feed in the near future, and it is imperative for us to take care of our soil, so that it may produce in an increasing ratio to meet our increasing demand," he said.

He said the earlier settled localities of the East and South are realizing the importance of preventing soil deterioration, but the lands of the West are suffering from inconsiderate management that is beginning to tell in reduced totals in harvest times. He declared that at the present time farmers in the United States should be sent a message telling them to conserve their animals or, if possible, to increase them for the double purpose of maintaining their soil fertility and increasing the meat supply for the future.

### No Order in Massachusetts

No orders had been received at the office of Acting Adjt.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser at 1 o'clock this afternoon to the effect that all National Guardsmen with dependents were to be discharged from the service whether they wished to be or not. Massachusetts is still following the general order that to be discharged a guardsman with dependents must first put in an application.

### VERMONT ASSOCIATION

The annual "sugaring-off" of the Vermont Association of Boston will be held in Horticultural Hall next Saturday evening. A social will occupy the first of the evening and the maple sugar will be served about 9 o'clock.

## FORMER ENVOY GERARD TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELTY

Outrages Upon Prisoners of War of Which He Learned on Visits to German Prison Camps

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, told the members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a dinner at the Biltmore Monday night of inhuman treatment of prisoners of war by the Kaiser's military authorities. The 1500 diners received with groans of indignation the former Ambassador's recitation of how the German authorities imprisoned townsfolk for giving food and drink to starving Canadian prisoners of war; how German sheep guards were trained to bite British soldiers; to shoot arrows tipped with nails into the bodies of prisoners, and how when typhus broke out in a camp of Russian prisoners they sent Frenchmen and Englishmen to live with them.

It was the first time since he returned from Germany that he had told of any of these things he had seen. He saw them on visits to the prison camps in the capacity of the official representative of the British and Canadian governments. Mr. Gerard began his speech by referring to Germany as "that country where they were so fond of me, that they kept me a week after I said I wanted to go home."

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," he said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps. You, sitting here in the Biltmore, cannot imagine the horror of living 2 1/2 years in a German prison camp. I know, because I saw.

"One day I read in the North German Gazette a paragraph which told that a number of the inhabitants of a northern German town had been guilty of improper and unpatriotic conduct toward prisoners of war, and that they had been jailed for varying terms and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that their names might be exposed to shame and their falsely made known to generations of Germans to come.

"I said to myself 'Good, at least some of these Germans are to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war.' I directed the American consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent me back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to shame.

"I had seen small boys, with German simplicity and kindness, march about the prison camps armed with bows and arrows, shoot arrows tipped with nails at prisoners, but I had not before heard of such a thing as this.

"Another time there was typhus fever in a camp where Russians were interned. Saying that all the Allies should stick together, the Germans placed English and French prisoners with the Russians in the typhus camp, thus condemning numbers of them to certain death.

"At another camp I visited they had trained German sheep dogs to bite British, and when the guards went through the camp they took the trained dogs with them, and it was seldom that they failed to bite British soldiers. I complained to Berlin about the matter, and for a long, long time my complaint was unanswered. Nothing was done until I told the commandant that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out and shooting some trained dogs and seeing what they would do about it. Shortly afterward the commandant was removed."

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, the next speaker, was enthusiastically received. He referred to the effort America was about to make as "Peace Insurance."

Sir William Howard Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and the guest of honor, expressed his joy that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were to wave together in the fight for liberty.

## GUARDSMEN WITH DEPENDENTS MUST BE DISCHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders were received at National Guard headquarters here from the War Department today that guardsmen having dependents are to be discharged from service "whether they wish the discharge or not."

The word "dependents" the order declared, means only wife, children or dependent mother, and careful investigation before discharge will take place to prevent "slackers" from escaping service by this means. The order follows:

"The Secretary of War authorizes the discharge of all enlisted men of the National Guard who have families dependent upon them, members of which would, while soldiers in Federal service, be entitled to the comforts provided by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 29, 1916, whether they desire to be discharged or not." Guard officers declared this would decrease New York's quota of guardsmen by 5 to 10 per cent.

**HOMESTEAD BILL HEARING**  
The Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee gave most of the afternoon today to a hearing on the bill from the Committee on Social Welfare appropriating \$100,000 for the beginning of an experiment on the lines recommended by the Homestead Commission for building homes for persons of small means.

## IRISH HOME RULE SPEAKERS ARE CRITICIZED

Executive Board of National Security League Considers Statement Made at Meeting Derogatory to Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The loyalty of those who, in public gatherings of Irish home rule sympathizers, inspire hissing and "boeing" of Great Britain and deride her at the sincerity of her declaration that she is fighting for the freedom of small nations, is seriously questioned by Americans who realize that the United States is now an ally of England and that all Americans should conduct themselves accordingly.

A meeting of home rule advocates in Carnegie Hall, which commemorated the first anniversary of the Irish rebellion, was considered at an executive board meeting of the National Security League, because of remarks made by Justice John W. Goff and Justice Daniel J. Cohalan, the chief speakers at the meeting. It was decided that the league should take no action and issue no statement at this time, but it was pointed out after the meeting that questions involving the loyalty of any individual or group of individuals were questions which might properly be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

Meanwhile the charge that the Irish utterances against Great Britain have German influence and German money behind them was made in a signed statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by George Haven Putnam, president of the American Rights League. Mr. Putnam's statement in part follows:

"The pacifists include, in addition to the small group of idealists who believe that the world can be brought to an acceptance of law and of justice without the necessity of force, a group of active pro-German and anti-English who have during the months of the war worked together to prevent any action by the United States or the side of the Allies.

"This group fails to recognize that mere freedom from aggression, the quiet acceptance of injustice, a standing without protest when one's neighbors are being barbarously treated, cannot save the Nation from aggression; and they also fail to realize that a nation made up of citizens of that kind does not deserve to be saved.

"Since the delivery of the President's message, which was given not only to Congress but to the United States and to the world, the policy of the Nation is decided. We are now ranged with the Allies in the great fight for civilization. We are to do our part to protect the smaller states, to maintain representative government, to withstand the attempt of imperial militarism to dominate Europe and the world.

"From now on, there can be but two classes of Americans—those who are prepared to give loyal support to the President and to all representatives of the Government, in patriotic action, each according to his own capacity, and those whose loyalty cannot be depended upon.

"The paid agents, whether German or Irish, who have during the past two years done what was in their power with the use of money from the German Embassy to interfere with the manufacturing of munitions, and with the sailing of ships, to discourage entitlements, to carry on a great series of operations against the peace and against the laws of the United States—these people must now be brought under control. They must stay quiet and unless they can secure good citizens to stand as bondsmen for their decent behavior, they will have to be shut up.

"The Irish utterances against Great Britain are largely false; that is to say, they have German influence and German money behind them. Whether they represent honest though prejudiced opinion, or merely hired propaganda, they must be brought to a stop. Great Britain is our ally and attacks upon her policy and her action are no more to be permitted in this time of war than similar attacks upon an American President and the action of the American nation.

"There has for two years or more been patience, probably undue patience, in regard to such utterances. There is now, however, formal notification from the national authorities and from our municipal authorities that the peace of the community is to be preserved and that neither action nor utterance against the war policy of the nation can be permitted."

At the Carnegie Hall gathering of Ireland's sympathizers applause was reported to have followed Supreme

Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan's statement that Great Britain and her allies could not restore Poland nor Belgium to freedom because they were not in possession of those countries. This was accepted as an implied compliment to Germany. Justice Cohalan was also quoted as saying: "England professes to be fighting for the small nationalities and for the faith of treaties. Ireland is as much entitled to her freedom as Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro or Rumania. Ireland, after 700 years of bitter experience, knows she cannot rely on England's good faith."

He added that there was no need of saying that all Americans of Irish blood would stand by America. Whatever their opinions were as to the merits of the controversy, they had but one duty, and that was to remember that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

He added that there was no need of

saying that all Americans of Irish

blood would stand by America.

Whatever their opinions were as to the

merits of the controversy, they had

but one duty, and that was to remember

that above all they were Americans.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

numbers are moving up to take their share when necessary in the battle of the Acre. They march by all accounts with the exhilaration always produced among them by freedom from the monotony of trench warfare and also by the news of success already achieved almost beyond their most sanguine expectations.

One observer speaks of them marching through a village, battalion after battalion, ceaselessly, each to music of its own band and all in highest good spirits.

At the same time there is to be seen also at innumerable points behind the front the grouping and number of prisoners, the majority of whom, according to every observer, are also in good spirits. Communiqués put their number up to the time of telegraphing yesterday at 11,000, including 235 officers.

Simultaneously over 100 guns, some of heavy caliber, have been captured. Stated geographically, the success achieved includes the capture of the village and wood of Farbus, due south of Vimy town; while the line in front of Arras has followed out until it includes Monchy, five miles to the east.

The great feature of the attack so far remains the taking of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians, who cleared the last net of machine guns on Hill 145 during Monday night. In this, the largest scale attack yet attempted in the West, it appears from the various reports that the Anzacs, Canadians, Englishmen and Scots all scored the unprecedented success of taking their immediate objective at the first bound.

Losses have apparently been small. This latter fact is due partly to the extraordinary intensity of the preliminary artillery fire and partly to the high state of development to which the organization of the artillery fire directed by air service and infantry attack has been brought. Following closely and warily the barrage of British guns, the attackers easily overwhelmed successive lines of trenches, and the losses were mainly sustained at isolated trench systems and in attacks on fortified positions which here and there had partially escaped the full force of the guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The official statement issued last evening reads:

British attacks delivered after strong artillery fire on the southern bank of the Scarpe failed. On the Aisne front the lively artillery duel continues.

In stubbornly resisting the superiority of our opponents, two of our divisions suffered considerable losses. The British succeeded in penetrating our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but did not break through.

The statement announces that the British attack was on a front of 20 kilometers and was launched after an exceedingly violent artillery fire.

Southeast of Ypres, the Germans penetrated beyond the third British line, says the headquarters report,

and blew up shelters, returning with 60 prisoners and seven machine guns and mine throwers.

Along the Aisne and near Rheims the artillery fire was very lively yesterday from noon on.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement reads:

On the C'roso, during night of April 8-9, the Austrians attempted an attack on advanced posts recently captured by the Italians in the area north of Boscomalo, but were stopped at the outset by Italian batteries.

ward Maisons de Champagne a grenade struggle during the night was lively. At Bots le Prete there was a rather violent artillery duel. North of Arracourt, French patrols brought in some prisoners. In Ban-de-Sapt during an incursion into the German lines north of La Fontenelle the French inflicted losses upon the Germans.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

North of the Oise the artillery on both sides was active. South of the Oise our batteries destructively shelled German organizations east of Coucy. South of the Ailette River the Germans violently bombarded our positions in the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in the direction of Béthincourt, we caught under our artillery fire a train which was destroyed.

In the course of the latest aerial engagements, Sub-Lieutenant Reginer brought down his fifth German machine and Adjutant Dauchy his sixth.

Belgian communication: The Belgian artillery took to task various German groups which appeared before the Belgian front. The German batteries retaliated with quite lively firing in the course of the afternoon.

Eastern theater: Very active artillery fighting took place in the sector of Monastir.

On the Tchernia, after strong artillery preparation with heavy artillery, a German battalion attacked the Russian troops, but was stopped short at the wire entanglements by machine gun fire.

British aviators bombarded enemy camps at Pravista in the zone of the Oran Gulf.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Yesterday's Russian official statement reads:

Caucasus front: In the direction of Panjwin our troops, having dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of Nirban, 13 miles southwest of Baneh, are continuing their offensive.

In the direction of Khanykin we have occupied Kizil Robat, 23 miles southwest of Khanykin.

The official statement for the other fronts reads:

Western front: There were patrols and reciprocal firing.

Rumanian front: There have been scouting reconnaissances and rifle firing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement reads:

On the C'roso, during night of April 8-9, the Austrians attempted an attack on advanced posts recently captured by the Italians in the area north of Boscomalo, but were stopped at the outset by Italian batteries.

ACUTE CRISIS IN SPAIN; OPINIONS VARY IN CABINET

(Continued from page one)

as a future negotiator Spain, in neutrality, may be of inestimable service to the Allies.

Meanwhile the German propagandists continue active, their latest achievement being the launching of a newspaper in Madrid, published in the French language, purporting to be managed by French journalists.

It may accurately be said Spain is in a dilemma and that the next few days are critical in her history.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The morning's British communiqué states that the situation is developing favorably, in accordance with the general plan. The village and heights of Monchy le Preux and La Bergerie were captured by British troops early this morning and satisfactory progress is being made on other parts of the battle front.

The official statement issued last night reads:

Our operations have been continued energetically today in spite of heavy snow storms and generally unfavorable weather. We have reached the outskirts of Monchy le Preux, five miles east of Arras, and have cleared Farbus and Farbus Wood.

Hard fighting took place again this afternoon on the northern end of Vimy Ridge, in which we gained further important positions and took a number of prisoners and machine guns.

In the direction of Cambrai we advanced our line north of the village of Louvera. Such counterattacks as the Germans attempted at different points along our front met with no success.

The number of prisoners taken since the opening of our attack yesterday morning now exceeds 11,000, including 235 officers. We also captured over 100 guns, among them a number of heavy guns up to eight inches caliber, 60 trench mortars and 163 machine guns.

Our airplanes performed valuable work yesterday in cooperation with our infantry, and in a number of cases inflicted casualties with machine gun fire on hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out, in which a number of hits were obtained upon a large railway station utilized by the Germans.

As a result of the air fighting three German airplanes were destroyed and four others were fought down. One of our machines is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This afternoon's communiqué states that artillery activity continues in the Somme and Oise region. There were patrol encounters at various points of the front during which the French took some prisoners.

South of the Oise a German attempt

on one of the French posts east of Coucy failed under French fire. To

## INTERVIEW WITH VON HINDENBURG ON WAR POSITION

Touches on Submarine Campaign, United States Action and Situation on Western Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram reports an interview given by Field Marshal von Hindenburgh to representative of the Barcelona paper, *Stanguardia*. The submarine campaign, he said, was decided on, despite the possibility of American intervention, because the assistance the latter could render the Entente was deemed of no weight.

The American supply of war material to the Entente was already so great that a further increase appeared scarcely possible, and to equip an American army, while continuing that supply, also appeared impossible.

If the combined Entente fleet had hitherto failed to overcome the submarine danger, the American fleet would not succeed either and the effectiveness of the sea barrier was increasing.

Meanwhile, no American expeditionary corps of any size could be ready for dispatch to Europe for a year at least, and, according to Entente leaders, it is this year that it is to bring decision.

Moreover, Germany also has taken her measures. The Eastern front has been so consolidated and garrisoned with such a mass of men that General Brusiloff can achieve no success at any price, while the most confirmed optimist in the Entente camp cannot deny that recent Russian developments will promote German plans.

Last year the German strategical army reserve was required to hold General Brusiloff in check while the western front was thrown on its own limited resources. The Anglo-French attack was nevertheless repulsed and today the situation was fundamentally different.

The western front had become so strong that it could withstand every attack.

All operations on land, sea or in the air were now part of one great plan, and today after only two months of the submarine campaign he could say the German calculations had been correct.

All possibilities had been considered and those chosen that would lead to victory and to peace.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In view of conflicting accounts in the English press of events in Russia, the London correspondent of the *Bourse Gazette* has received from his editor a statement of the position, which says that the union between the Provisional Government and the Army includes high commands as well as officers and men, and is strengthening from day to day.

The Army is prepared to support the Provisional Government, preserving and defending it against any danger from any direction whatever.

The Turkish forces which in the communiqué issued on April 6 were reported retiring in the direction of Kifri are now apparently contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turkish troops on the left bank of the Tigris against our forces in the area between the Adheim and Diala rivers, while holding the Russian detachments on the upper reaches of the latter river. Our troops on April 8 were reported to be in contact with advanced Turkish detachments on the line Garfa-Dely Abas and to be in possession of the left bank of the Adheim.

On the same day we captured the Balad Station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway, about 50 miles north-northwest of Bagdad, and Herbe, four miles north of Balad, was occupied on the morning of April 9. During the operations on April 8 nine officers and 200 men of other ranks, two machine guns and railway material were captured.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

Great success is quite assured to the forthcoming issue of the so-called "loan of liberty." The clergy of all denominations are to lend all their support to the loan propaganda.

Throughout Russia there prevails boundless patriotism. All municipal councils are shortly to be reelected on the new basis of universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage. At the present moment, the relations between the moderate and the extreme groups of the revolution are losing their acuteness and becoming cordial. All parties without exception will continue to support the Provisional Government.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

## STATE G. A. R. MEMBERS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

Massachusetts Department Has  
Street Parade Before Ford  
Hall Event at Which Gov-  
ernor and Mayor Are to Speak

After a parade from Faneuil Hall to Ford Hall members of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic held their annual dinner this afternoon when Governor McCall and Mayor Curley were to address them. Regular sessions of the fifty-first annual encampment were held in Faneuil Hall this morning.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected yesterday afternoon. William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was received, and resolutions pledging the President of the United States the hearty support of the Grand Army of Massachusetts in the present national crisis were passed.

The following officers were elected to serve the present year: Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, department commander; Edwin P. Stanley of Manchester, senior vice-department commander; George W. Wilder of Boston, junior vice-department commander; John Gilbert of Fall River, medical director, and the Rev. Seth M. Hall of Brockton, department chaplain.

Following the election the delegates to the encampment, who filled Faneuil Hall at both sessions yesterday, received Commander-in-Chief Patterson. He told the Massachusetts men that the coming national encampment in Boston was expected to be memorable in many ways. The present war will add to the interest, he held, in the coming rallying to the colors of the veterans.

The patriotic resolutions adopted approved the action of President Wilson and Congress in declaring a state of war with Germany and expressed the hope that now the sword has been drawn it will not be sheathed until the Imperial Government of Germany shall be defeated decisively.

Benjamin A. Ham, for the committee on memorial building for the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliaries and allied associations, made a report to the encampment on the progress of the bill asking for an appropriation to build and equip such a plant in the city of Boston.

Past Department Commander John D. Billings spoke in favor of the proposed memorial, which he believed would be assured in the near future.

### D. A. R. Delegates to Leave

About 75 delegates of the Massachusetts chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution will leave Boston for Washington at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning to attend the annual congress of the D. A. R., which convenes in Memorial Continental Hall on Monday.

The Massachusetts delegates will be accommodated in three or four special cars attached to the regular train leaving Boston for New York via Providence and New London at 8:30 a. m. At Stamford, Conn., the special cars will be detached and taken by special train from that point over the new Hell Gate Bridge to the Pennsylvania Station, New York, where they will be attached to the Congressional Limited, which reaches Washington at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening.

## HARVARD CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

There is some uncertainty about Kuno Francke, professor of the history of German culture and literature and curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, returning to the university to resume his work next year. Professor Francke is on his sabbatical leave of absence this year, and the final announcement of courses for the coming academic year omits the name of the professor from the courses which have been given by Professor Francke for some years.

The possible retirement of Professor Francke from active duties at the university, it is understood, will not be caused in any way by international consideration, and it is stated that the university authorities are hopeful that he will give at least part of his former courses during the coming year.

### HEPTOREAN CLUB

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University will give an illustrated lecture "On the Trail of the Plume Hunters in Oregon" before the Heptorean Club of Somerville on April 14 at 2:30 p. m. The lecture will be descriptive of the measures which have been taken by Oregon in the conservation of the birds and game in that State.

### NO SHORTAGE OF SEEDS

Following an investigation, it is announced today that there will be no shortage of seeds, according to John K. Allen of the food conservation committee of the Committee on Public Safety.

### PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET

The Professional Women's Club met at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon. Irving Pichel of New York outlined the "Caliban" pageant which is to be given in Boston in July.

### WISCONSIN SUFFRAGE PROGRESS

MADISON, Wis.—A bill calling for a referendum on the question of woman suffrage at the general election in 1918 has been passed by the Wisconsin Senate.

## ORIENTAL SOCIETY URGES THE NEED OF A PERIODICAL

Professor Terry Says There Is  
No Publication in United  
States Devoted to the Work

The need of an American periodical for the review of works on Oriental literature was urged by the American Oriental Society at this morning's session of the annual convention now being held at the house of the American Academy of Arts and Science in Boston. The recommendation was made by Prof. C. C. Torrey who said that at present there is no such publication in America and dependence for such material must be placed entirely on European publications. As a result works of American writers receive but slight attention. An American publication would cover the American field as well as the world in general and he believed would meet a distinct want. The question was referred to the publication committee with power to act.

Prof. Charles C. Torrey of Yale is the new president of the organization elected to succeed Prof. George A. Barton. The other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, Prof. Richard Gottschall and Henry Preserved Smith, both of New York, and Prof. Maurice Bloomfield of Baltimore; corresponding secretary, Prof. Franklin Edgerton of the University of Pennsylvania; recording secretary, Dr. George C. O. Haas of New York; treasurer and librarian, Prof. A. T. Clay of Yale; editors of the Journal, Prof. James A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. Dr. George C. O. Haas; directors, Prof. Paul Haupt of Johns Hopkins, Prof. James Richard Jewett of Harvard, and Prof. Roland G. Kent of Philadelphia.

The program for this afternoon's session calls for the presentation of a paper by Dr. M. G. Kyle on a new solution of the Pentachal problem. There probably will be no session tomorrow, but such members of the society as remain over will visit the library and museums of Harvard University.

## ADDITIONS TO PAY OF SOLDIERS

Amendments to the bills providing for additional State pay to National Guardsmen when they are in the service of the United States and to provide for State aid to their dependents when the guardsmen are so engaged, will be offered today in the Massachusetts House, where the bills were adopted yesterday.

When the "additional pay" bill, so-called, which provides that the State pay the guardsmen \$10 per month when they are in the Federal service, was given two readings yesterday. Representative Foley of Boston gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill today to raise the \$10 to \$30.

After the bill to provide for payment of not more than \$40 per month to dependents had taken one reading, Representative Quigley of Chelsea announced that he would introduce an amendment to provide that the aid should not be withheld because of money which a soldier may have in a savings bank.

### SIMMONS COLLEGE

Officers, instructors, graduates and seniors at Simmons College have been invited by the Boston Simmons Club to attend a patriotic meeting tonight at the New England Women's Club. A total of \$40 was received from the Red Cross sales Monday. Regular practice for the track meet scheduled for May 19 begins this week and many contestants should turn out. Exhibitions of basketball and baseball games will be played at the meet. The primary lists for the tennis tournament closed yesterday with many applications filed. The tournament will be strictly singles this year. Miss Anna Stolzenbach '19 holds the championship at present.

### SPECKERMANN RELEASED

At the request of the United States attorney in Boston, the charges of obstructing the mails against D. H. G. Speckermann of South Lincoln, Mass., was withdrawn today, and he was released after being in custody since April 6. Mr. Speckermann returned to his place as a farm hand and stated that he should immediately take out naturalization papers. At present he is a German subject.

### HEPTOREAN CLUB

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University will give an illustrated lecture "On the Trail of the Plume Hunters in Oregon" before the Heptorean Club of Somerville on April 14 at 2:30 p. m. The lecture will be descriptive of the measures which have been taken by Oregon in the conservation of the birds and game in that State.

### NO SHORTAGE OF SEEDS

Following an investigation, it is announced today that there will be no shortage of seeds, according to John K. Allen of the food conservation committee of the Committee on Public Safety.

### PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET

The Professional Women's Club met at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon. Irving Pichel of New York outlined the "Caliban" pageant which is to be given in Boston in July.

### WISCONSIN SUFFRAGE PROGRESS

MADISON, Wis.—A bill calling for a referendum on the question of woman suffrage at the general election in 1918 has been passed by the Wisconsin Senate.

## ARGENTINA GIVES MORAL SUPPORT TO UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

made speculation useless. The clear indication that public opinion in Argentina was ready for such a strong statement as to the position of the Government is held to account in large measure for it.

Throughout South America the result of the Argentine decision will be tremendous, it is stated, whether or not this result is seen in action by the governments. It is equivalent to an announcement that Argentina believes the issues involved are more important than preservation of a technical neutrality—for it is openly and freely admitted that the statement passes the bounds of neutral propriety. As one leading South American diplomat here expressed it:

"Argentina says to Germany: 'I must declare my position upon a great moral issue. Do I overstep neutrality? Very well, that is as it may be. Here I stand. Act as you see fit.'

No Argentine ships have been torpedoed and none of her citizens lost.

### Brazil Holding Off

Waiting for Facts Before Breaking  
With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports reaching here that Brazil had taken action in severing relations with Germany were without verification at the Brazilian Embassy, where it is expected that notice will be immediately received when such action is taken. It is assumed that the Government is awaiting final official reports on the torpedoing of the Brazilian merchantman Parana without warning.

Press dispatches intimating a crisis in the Brazilian Cabinet are entirely without foundation, so far as authoritative sources here are informed, and no credence is given to rumors of the resignation of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Mueller.

Official word has been received that Chile has issued her proclamation of neutrality, in response to the notice that the United States has declared a state of war with Germany. It is probable that word will be received today of similar action by Uruguay, and perhaps also by other South American countries.

### Nicaragua Policy Shown

Frank Amity Toward United States Is  
Reported Stand

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Although there is a strong undercurrent of pro-Germanism in Nicaragua, the most prominent men of all parties have determined to support the Government's policy of frank amity toward the United States.

No hostility is being shown by the German colony, which is most prosperous. The Government has promised foreigners there will be no action taken against them if they are not found to be intriguing. Any pro-German intrigue, it is stated, will receive short shift. At present there is no prospect of a declaration of war against Germany.

### Food Plans Developed

Two Large Concerns Take Steps to  
Secure Increased Garden Products

The American Woolen Company and the United Shoe Machinery Company, two of the largest manufacturing concerns in Massachusetts, are among the first to cooperate with the subcommittee on food production and conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, spoke in favor of the work of the committee at a gathering of about 200 superintendents and executives of his company meeting at Young's Hotel today. A committee to cooperate with the subcommittee on food production and conservation is expected to result from the meeting that is continuing this afternoon.

Free plots of land plowed, harrowed and fertilized are offered to any resident of Beverly by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Each plot of land contains 2500 square feet and the company which provided similar plots to 120 of its own employees last year has already arranged for another field in addition to the one used last year.

Anything raised on these plots is the property of the man to whom the use of the land is granted by the company. A head gardener, James Tappan, will oversee all the work and will be ready with instruction and advice for the gardeners. Applications for reserva-

AmericanLady The American Lady Brand  
Canned Fruits, Vegetables  
and other Food Products are  
fully eligible for advertisement  
in this paper. Each par-  
ticular variety represents the  
best quality of the product  
and your grocer for this brand.

HAAS-LIEBER GROCERY COMPANY  
2nd and Olive, St. Louis.

Seventh at St. Charles St. Louis Ninth at Pine

\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats

Silk Hats . . . . . \$6.00

HAPPEN BROS  
CLOTHES  
LEANERS

SPECIALISTS IN DRY CLEANING  
810 to 812 Arsenal Street, St. Louis

GRIMM & CORY  
ST. LOUIS

Down Town Leading Florists

Cleaning and Drying Co.  
"Tiffany of Cleaners"  
812 M. Taylor

ST. LOUIS

tions in the United Shoe Machinery Company's garden should be made to H. M. Loomer at the factory in Beverly.

The action by the American Woolen Company and the United Shoe Machinery Company is in accord with what the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is doing for food conservation. The two objects of the committee in regard to the food situation are to reduce the high cost of living in Massachusetts and to provide more foodstuffs for export to the Entente nations. Any food raised this summer in Massachusetts above what is ordinarily grown means that an equivalent quantity of food may be exported to the Allies without affecting the situation in the United States.

Three general lines of attack have been mapped out to cope with the necessity of raising a larger amount of stable foodstuffs in Massachusetts than ever before. Individual citizens from primary school children to octogenarians are being encouraged to have home gardens this year in the back yard, on the front lawn or in a community garden. Manufacturing plants employing men in any considerable quantity are asked to make arrangements for their employees to be given a chance to cultivate ground belonging to the plant or secured by it, the produce in all cases to belong entirely to the man who does the work.

The most ingenious plan, however, is the one that will make it possible for a man to work in a farm for certain periods of the year and in a factory in perhaps some other part of the state for the rest of the time. The committee on public safety believes that many factory employees in Massachusetts would rather be working on a farm if they could make as much money that way as they get for work in factories.

The plan is to get a list of all such factory workers who have the requisite knowledge and desire to do farm work and then get their employers to agree to let them be absent from the factory for certain times of the year when most of the farm work necessary to raise crops is done.

Farmers who employ any of this mobile supply of labor will be expected to pay a fair rate of wage. Any difference between this rate and what the worker could make at his factory trade will be made up by local committees or in some other way. There is some probability that the wages on the farm for the periods of the year when extra help is needed will at least equal if not exceed the ordinary factory wage.

If the farmers knew they could hire as many farm hands at the harvest season of the year as were needed they would undoubtedly be willing to plant larger crops. Factory labor could be obtained in the planting season if desired or for weeding, cultivating or anything of that sort when it had to be done.

### Harbor Surveys Planned

Waterways Commission to Be Ready  
to Prepare Them for Refuge for Patrol

With the view of aiding the coast patrol fleet in its work of guarding the shores of this State, the Waterways Commission has directed the engineers in the department to make surveys of the small harbors of Massachusetts so that they can be prepared for use as harbors of refuge by the submarine chasers.

Everything necessary to make the harbors which are finally chosen as coast patrol fleet bases safe will be done by the Waterways Commission. Work will be begun immediately on the surveys. In the harbors chosen, the commission will remove obstructions, do necessary dredging and other work of like nature which is desired by the naval authorities.

Inasmuch as this work will be a war emergency measure and the movements of the speedy boats which comprise the fleet are shrouded with secrecy, no information will be disclosed as to what harbors will be selected as bases. The Waterways Commission, on the completion of its surveys, will furnish all desired facts to the navy and, working in conjunction, the commission and navy officers will reach a decision on the best available harbors to be equipped for the fleet.

Once the harbors are selected, they will be turned into naval bases on a small scale under the jurisdiction of the navy. It is planned to have the speed boats use them for refuge when hard pressed by superior forces, to

### Naval Mission From Peru

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Government today appointed a naval man to go to Washington on a special naval mission.

### Germans Active in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile—Mobilization of German reservists in Chile for "service in Mexico" was reported here to-day. Allied ministers put enough credence in the report to apprise their respective governments.

### Martial Law in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—Martial law has been declared in Guatemala. The action was taken on information of disturbances along the Mexican and Salvadoran frontiers, supposed to have been created with German assistance.

### Sold Nowhere Else

From time to time our customers tell us  
they have been offered COWARD SHOES  
elsewhere.

COWARD SHOES are sold ONLY at one  
place, and that is the COWARD SHOE STORE,  
262-274 Greenwich St. (near Warren St.)

Any shoe store claiming to sell COWARD  
SHOES or offering for sale shoes represented  
to be COWARD SHOES will be promptly and  
vigorously prosecuted.

### JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK

Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren St.) Send for Catalog

Order by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

## NOMINEES FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

Charles Francis Adams of Concord Received Highest Vote in Recent Primaries With Former Governor Walsh Second

Charles Francis Adams of Concord heads the list of 32 nominees for delegates-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, according to the official tabulation of the complete returns of the primary election, made public today by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Adams leads former Governor David I. Walsh by 1673 votes.

Among the changes in positions of the candidates made by the complete returns as compared with the earlier incomplete tabulation is the advance of former Governor John L. Bates to third place, of Charles F. Choate Jr. to eleventh position and of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard from fifteenth to twelfth position.

The complete tabulation places Moorfield Storey of Lincoln among the 32 successful nominees, as a result of which Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard, who was in thirty-second place on the basis of the incomplete returns, drops out of the contest.

The town of Spencer, which did not participate in the primary election through a misunderstanding among its officials, is to have a special primary April 17, under the terms of a bill presented in the Legislature yesterday. Although the town has about 1400 registered voters, its action April 17 is not expected to make any alterations in the personnel of the nominating list of candidates for delegates-at-large.

In accordance with the legislative act creating the Constitutional Convention the 32 highest candidates at the primary are to be the nominees at the election of convention delegates May 1. The voters will mark their ballots for 16 of the 32, and the 16 with the highest totals May 1 will attend the convention in June as delegates-at-large. The voters will also elect district delegates at the May election.

Today's official tabulation of the voting at the primary for the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large follows, the men whose names are above the dash being the successful nominees, whose names will appear on the ballot at the election May 1:

Charles Francis Adams, Concord	83,417
David I. Walsh, Pittsburgh	81,744
John L. Bates, Brookline	78,278
John W. Cummings, Fall River	76,154
Joseph C. Peletier, Boston	69,195
Sherman L. Whipple, Brookline	67,672
John H. T. Tuck, Springfield	62,522
Jessiah Quincy, Boston	64,439
Louis A. Coolidge, Milton	62,267
Samuel J. Elder, Winchester	61,931
Charles F. Choate Jr., Southboro	59,917
Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge	56,549
Matthew Hale, Boston	56,077
Nathan Matthews, Boston	54,889
George W. Coleman, Boston	53,514
William W. Brewster, Boston	51,703
William H. Brooks, Holyoke	51,601
George W. Anderson, Brookline	48,274
James T. Moriarty, Boston	46,907
Patrick H. Jennings, Boston	45,398
Albert S. Apsey, Cambridge	45,233
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford	44,470
Emmett N. Foss, Boston	42,875
Daniel B. Donaghue, Springfield	41,720
Arthur D. Hill, Boston	40,737
Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell	38,961
George H. Wrenn, Springfield	37,448
Wilmot R. Evans Jr., Everett	36,265
Charles R. Strecke, Boston	32,642
Moorfield Storey, Lincoln	31,490
Walter W. DeLoach, Boston	30,269

Lewis J. Johnson, Cambridge 29,685  
Harry A. Garfield, Williamson 27,077  
Robert M. Washburn, Worcester 27,077  
Harvey S. Chase, Brookline 26,216  
George H. Doty, Waltham 25,840  
John Weaver Sherman, Boston 21,260  
William G. Andrew, Somerville 21,201  
Daniel E. Denney, Worcester 20,022  
Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield 20,146  
John S. H. Gordon, Springfield 19,202  
Addison P. Beardsey, Boston 17,369  
James A. Stiles, Gardner 16,771  
Samuel R. Cutler, Revere 15,466  
Lombard Williams, Dedham 13,900  
Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams 12,604  
Clarence W. Rowley, Boston 12,287  
Westfield Phillips Thorpe, Boston 10,508  
Moorfield Storey, Lincoln 10,508  
Arthur W. DeLoach, Boston 7,893  
Ralph W. Glog, Boston 7,104

The Committee on Election Laws reported the special primary bill for Spencer in the Senate yesterday. The Senate suspended its rules, passed the bill to be engrossed, and sent it to the House, where Mr. Young of Weston moved a suspension of the rules so that the bill might be put through. Objection was made, however, and the bill went over until today.

Bernard M. Allen and Nesbit G. Gleason, both of Andover, tied for first position in the Tenth Essex District. The Senate suspended its rules, passed the bill to be engrossed, and sent it to the House, where Mr. Young of Weston moved a suspension of the rules so that the bill might be put through. Objection was made, however, and the bill went over until today.

Bernard M. Allen and Nesbit G. Gleason, both of Andover, tied for first position in the Tenth Essex District. The Senate suspended its rules, passed the bill to be engrossed, and sent it to the House, where Mr. Young of Weston moved a suspension of the rules so that the bill might be put through. Objection was made, however, and the bill went over until today.

In the Twenty-fourth Essex, Nathaniel N. Jones of Newburyport was high man, and Harold A. Besse and Robert E. Burke were tied for second place. A recount broke the tie, and Mr. Besse's name will go on the ballot.

## CANADIAN REVENUES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—While Canada's fiscal year has closed, the exact figures for its operations are not yet available. It is safe to say, however, that the figures show the revenue of the Dominion in 1916-17 to be the largest in its history, and the trade to have been nearly twice as much as that of 1914-15. It is stated that the ordinary revenue amounted to about \$230,000,000, or \$100,000,000 more than during the period of 1914-15. The total trade of the country will be found to have

reached a total of about \$2,000,000,000. The revenue will be sufficient to meet the ordinary and capital expenditures of the country, as well as paying some \$50,000,000 on account of war expenditures.

## CHORAL MUSIC OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA DISCUSSED

The seventh and last of Archibald T. Davison's Lowell Institute lectures on the history of choral music was delivered in Huntington Hall Tuesday afternoon with the subject "Modern Russian and French Choral Music." A chorus of Harvard and Radcliffe students assisted in musical illustrations. Dr. Davison said:

"The two great schools of choral composition in our day are the French and the Russian, and the technical attitude of both these schools is dominated by the instrumental idiom. The Russians have made of the chorus a sort of vocal orchestra or organ, quite capable of standing by itself without other support, and displaying in the music that has been composed for it evidences of the orchestral rather than the vocal point of view. The French have gone one step further, and have adopted the chorus into the orchestra as a regular orchestral member in good standing. This novel treatment of the chorus by modern French composers has been due to the work of Franck, Saint-Saens, Chabrier, Faure, d'Indy, Debussy, and Ravel.

After discussing individually the work of Franck, Saint-Saens, Chabrier, Faure, d'Indy, Debussy, and Ravel, Dr. Davison summarized their collective influence as follows:

"The character of modern French music and the employment of a choral technique as precise and as independent as that demanded of the orchestra have brought the chorus to a state of advancement undreamed of a few years ago. No country has in like degree emancipated the function of the chorus, from tradition nor given to it music of such sensuous charm and color as the French. The technical powers of the chorus are defined by well-known physical limitations; but the French have taught us not only how inadequate is our American system of reading music, but also that the intellectual powers of the chorus are practically unlimited."

The chief Russian composers discussed were Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Cui, Borodin, Gretchaninoff and the Finn Sibelius.

"The genius of Russian music," the lecturer continued, "is not so individual as regards harmonic and contrapuntal procedure as the French, its character being marked by traits common to the Russian people, rather than the technical achievements of composers. This fact has banded Russian composers together into the most strongly national of all the nationalistic schools. Influences external and internal, psychological and geographic, have given to Russian music an unmistakable air. I do not mean by this, that all Russian composers have written the same kind of music, but merely that whatever has been the technical basis of their work, practically all of it has been unmistakably Russian. This strong national element has placed the Russian folk-song among the most beautiful and spontaneous of those of all nations, and this individual character found in the Russian folk-song has been transmitted to the more conscious artistic creations of Russian composers. Russian music has a permanent, melancholy which occasional outbursts of hysterical joy serve only to heighten. It is constantly flaring up into emotional intensity, often amounting to frenzy, after which it sinks back again to its level of hopelessness and despair."

"Music in the Russian church has been strongly influenced, both as regards the technique of composition and the technique of performance by the continued renunciation of any instrumental support for the music of the service. As regards the first, it has brought about a thorough exploitation of that medium of choral expression which is now so natural to the Russian, and which is best described by the term instrumental, involving the solid masses of harmony, the elastic rhythms. As regards the second, it has produced a type of church singing of which we in this country are almost entirely innocent; for the continued performance of unaccompanied church music has taught the Russian choirs, first, to be independent of any artificial aid, and, second, to maintain the proper pitch in singing."

### D. R. DELEGATES ARRIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delegates from all sections of the country are beginning to arrive to attend the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Memorial Continental Hall, beginning next Monday, and by the end of the week it is expected that the majority of the representatives of the 94,000 women comprising the membership in the society will be here.

### EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS

The Employment Managers Association held its monthly dinner and meeting last night at the Lenox. President Philip J. Reilly was toastmaster, and the speaking was confined to the discussion of trade subjects.

### AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Garden of Cophetua," "Stoops to Conquer," 8:10. Hollis—John Drew in "Major Pendleton," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15. Mather—Dale at Keith's, 8:15; Thursday, 8:10. Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 8:15; Thursday, 8:10. Advertisements.

## MORE THAN 500 PERSONS APPEAR AGAINST LICENSE

(Continued from page one)

Majority of the disorderly calls in the district at present were coming from the section but 10 minutes walk from the proposed location of the license, where a saloon is now open, he said. The location of a saloon at the proposed site, he declared, would mean an increase in arrests for drunkenness in the district.

Another remonstrant was Leonard M. Patten, headmaster of the Edward Everett School, who declared that the high school pupils of the Savin Hill district would have to wait for their cars on school days in front of the saloon if it were allowed to open. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday he said he counted 218 school children passing the corner and with double sessions that number would have to pass the saloon four times each day, he stated.

Representing the Savin Hill Improvement Association Frank W. Merrick said the summer months brought a large number of disorderly persons to the beach in the district and if a saloon were permitted to open, it would only increase the amount of disorderly conduct and annoyance to the residents.

Thomas W. O'Donnell, a sergeant in the Boston Police Department who has been detailed to work on the problem of dealing with intoxicated persons in the South End, said that in his experience the opening of a saloon in any district had a deteriorating effect on the community and property. He stated that he would not have purchased property in the Savin Hill district if he had thought a saloon would be opened in the district and he knew other property owners were of the same opinion.

It was pointed out by several of the speakers that Savin Hill Avenue is the main street leading into the Savin Hill district and that a saloon at the proposed site, which is now occupied by a grocery store, would adversely affect the whole district. It was also shown that the corner of Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues is a rendezvous for many young boys in the district and they would be drawn into the saloon if it were allowed to open.

"We should get rid of the 86 saloons near the Navy Yard by the action of the Federal Government, that is, by war prohibition. This is a good time to do it, because the bartenders and the brewery hands can find plenty of new jobs."

be sought by charity workers and a material reduction in the large number of saloons in Charlestown will be asked of the Boston Licensing Board, it is said.

Speaking in opposition to the petition for the relocation Mrs. William Tilton, a temperance worker, said that the present was an opportune time to remove the 86 saloons within a radius of one-half mile of the Charlestown Navy Yard, as the employees of the liquor interests would have no difficulty in securing other remunerative employment. Continuing, she said in part:

"This is not a time to increase, but a time to decrease the number of saloons, not only as a matter of efficiency but also as a matter of food conservation. The corn alone that went into distilled liquors in 1915 would amply feed 1,000,000 men for a year and five months, and this is only one item of the food value lost in distilled liquor. Beside all the loss of grain we pay 25 times as much for the corn in the form of distilled liquors as we would pay for it in the form of cornmeal.

"England makes less beer than the United States, but England finds that the sugar amounting to 16,000,000 tons destroyed in brewing in 1916 would be enough to supply 3,750,000 men with the daily sugar ration all the year round, while the 31,000 acres now used for growing hops would provide, if devoted to potatoes and oats, enough food to care for 180,000 people for one year.

"If brewing were prohibited England would save 11 per cent of the cereal supplies or 40 days' supplies. What is true of the waste of food supplies in brewing in England is just as true in the United States.

"We should get rid of the 86 saloons near the Navy Yard by the action of the Federal Government, that is, by war prohibition. This is a good time to do it, because the bartenders and the brewery hands can find plenty of new jobs."

## MILLION ASKED FOR ARSENAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Sundry Civil Bill which was received in printed form in the Senate Tuesday contains the various items urged by Representative Dallinger and Senator Weeks for the Watertown Arsenal.

Representative Dallinger and Senator Weeks for the Watertown Arsenal in the bill now before the Senate is \$1,072,100 and in addition to this is \$25,000 for testing machines. The largest single item is \$800,000 for the foundry and its equipment. The present foundry at the Arsenal was built during the Civil War.

The House refused to include the items for Watertown when the bill was jammed through the other day. Representative Dallinger will make a fight to have the Senate amendment retained when the bill comes before the lower branch for concurrence.

## NINETEEN AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK IN ZONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German submarines have sunk during the war a total of 686 neutral vessels, including 19 American ships, and have attacked unsuccessfully 79 others, including eight American, according to an official tabulation given out by the State Department and complete up to April 3.

Since the German war zone threat went into effect on Feb. 1, more than one-third of the vessels sunk have been neutral, and a large number of other neutral vessels have been kept in port.

No estimate is available of the number lost on neutral vessels, but it is known to have been large. Official reports show that about 250 Americans have been lost on neutral and belligerent steamers together.

### Plans for Protest

Charlestown Workers Object to Transfer of Liquor License

Plans for protesting the removal of liquor license from Corey and Medford streets, Charlestown, to Chelsea and Medford streets were discussed at a meeting at the Charlestown branch of the Associated Charities yesterday. The two main points on which the opposition is based are—first, that the desired location is near the children's playground, and already there is one saloon within 20 feet of the land; and, second, that it is opposite the Charles-ton Navy Yard.

Action by the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent saloons within 400 feet of a children's playground is to

Deliberately painted shades which copy old French ones

Adam, Renaissance and Louis XVI. periods \$6 and \$7 each.

### SHADES

Heavy Scotch damask with grape, ivy, tulip, fleur de lis, lily of the valley and dot patterns. 72 inches wide.

Remarkably good for \$1.65 yd.

### DAMASK

New French cluny linens just arrived, Rich with beautiful very wide French cluny.

Centerpieces, 20 to 36 in., \$3.50 to \$9.

Doilies, 6 and 10 in., 35c, 85c.

Scarfs, 20 x 36 to 20 x 72 in., \$6.50 to \$10.50.

### CLUNY LINENS

New French cluny linens

just arrived,

Rich with beautiful

very wide French cluny.

Centerpieces, 20 to 36 in., \$3.50 to \$9.

Doilies, 6 and 10 in., 35c, 85c.

Scarfs, 20 x 36 to 20 x 72 in., \$6.50 to \$10.50.

### PIANOS

J. C. Campbell upright, \$195;

Emerson upright, \$325.

Lindeman player-piano, \$395.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The subject chosen for consideration at the thirteenth annual conference on children's reading, to be held at the Public Library in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the afternoon of May 6, is: "How May We Get Boys and Girls to Use Books, So as to Induce in Them a Love and Respect for Manual Work?" The subject will probably be presented under the following headings: "Books That Tell Boys and Girls How to Do Things"; "Some Good Stories That Dignify Manual Work"; "Does Present Day Education Discourage Manual Work in Boys and Girls"; "The Moral Value of Manual Work"; "How May We Use Books to Foster It?"

A description of the National Library of Siam, which appears in a recent number of Commerce Reports, issued in Washington, D. C., states that it was reopened in January of this year by the King of Siam, after having been removed to new and spacious quarters. This library, the account states further, was organized in 1881 and was formerly known as the Vajirana Library. In 1904 it was decided to enlarge the scope of the library and reestablish it as a depository for the national archives of the kingdom by transferring to it all documents relating to ancient and historical records, which had hitherto been kept in the civil archives. At the same time the documents belonging to the religious archives were also deposited with the library, and thereby a national library maintained by the State was formed and was put under the care of the leading scholars of eastern languages as chief librarians.

Under the new organization the archives were divided into one section for religious literature in the ancient "Bali" language, another section for "Thai" or Siamese literature, and a third section for foreign literature. At this time a movement was started for collecting the ancient manuscripts in the Bali and Thai languages in the Buddhist monasteries throughout the kingdom, and up to the present time 105,880 manuscripts in these languages have been added to the library. For the storing of these documents old carved and gold lacquered bookcases were secured, which form a unique record of early Siamese art in wood carving and gold painting. A special feature of the library has been to publish selected manuscripts from time to time, and up to the close of 1916 more than 100 such works had been issued. The library has also been successful in obtaining copies of manuscripts and printed books in foreign languages dealing with Siam, and this section is now quite complete and contains many rare volumes of historical interest.

Another unique feature of the library is its collection of ancient inscriptions on stones, which have been transferred to it for safe-keeping from various parts of the country.

For some years the success of the county library system of California has been attracting attention outside that State. Recently the Texas Legislature passed a County Library Bill, patterned after that of California, and it is expected that this law will do much to bring library facilities to those people of the State who hitherto have been but inadequately served or not at all. The bill, which was actively supported by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was largely prepared by Miss Lillian Gunter, librarian in Gainesville, Tex., to whom credit must go as the real author of the measure. The bill provides that county libraries shall be located at the county seat in the courthouse, unless more suitable quarters are available, and that the librarian shall endeavor to give an equal and complete service to all parts of the county through branch libraries and deposit stations in schools and other locations where suitable quarters may be obtained.

While Texas has taken this means of meeting the library needs of its rural population New York State is considering the plan of establishing some form of centralized administration for its rural libraries. "What would help most in bringing in the needed reform," says an editorial in New York Libraries, "would be an actual example in a typical rural section of the State of the working of a well-equipped branch system of libraries, and we are hoping that some of our princely donors of libraries, realizing the importance not only to the section concerned but to the whole State, of such a demonstration, will be moved at no distant day to provide the foundation for such a system. With such an example before them, we are confident that many libraries, now operating in isolation from one another, will find the ways and means of forming similar unified systems."

An exhibit on Edwin Noyes Westcott, author of "David Harum," is being planned by the library in Syracuse, N. Y. It is to include original manuscripts of Mr. Westcott's works, and scrapbooks containing pictures, programs and clippings about the author and his work.

A young clerk in an exporting house came to the library to borrow books about South and Central America. He told the librarian afterwards that the information he found in these books enabled him to get the position of head of the exporting department in his firm. The foregoing incident is one of 45 listed by the New York Public Library in the March number of Branch Library News under the caption, "Why They Came to the Library." The list is interesting enough to be quoted in its entirety, but as lack of space will not permit, the following extracts will serve to show why the people of New York are making such constant use of their public library facilities:

An applicant for a position of stew-

ard in a hotel borrowed cook books to prepare himself for a test which he had to pass. He was successful in the test and secured the position.

The designer of scenery for an opera company found information about the pictures of Egyptian architecture. From this material he designed a new scene for the opera "Thais."

A woman sold an article on fireless cooking to a housekeeping magazine as a result of supplementing her information by an hour in the library.

The president of a club which conducts a lecture course frequently telephones to the library for biographical information about the speakers whom he is to introduce to the audience.

A sculptor needed a picture of the first locomotive in order to design a medallion for a public building. He found a picture at one of the libraries.

The organist of a small church obtained his position by means of the studies he pursued in the musical books at the library.

## POLISH QUESTION RAISED IN PRUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

The problem of the Poles in Prussia was again touched upon recently in the Prussian Diet in the course of the debate on the estimates for the Ministry of the Interior. The Polish spokesman on the occasion in question was Herr Trampczyski, who complained of the treatment of the Russian-Polish agricultural laborers in Germany, and declared with regard to Prussia's policy towards the Poles that the latter could not grasp her outstretched hand so long as she held the anti-Polish code concealed in the other.

No political truce was conceivable between the ruling body and those deprived of their rights, he said.

The Minister of the Interior had com-

plained on one occasion of the absence of a word of thanks from the Poles of Prussia for the manifesto of Nov. 5, it was not that they in any way under-

valued that proclamation or its signifi-

cance. Although, however, the Gov-

ernment had known of the complete

solidarity of the whole Polish nation

with regard to that question, it had

failed to get into touch beforehand

with the representatives of the Poles

of Prussia on the subject, and a whole

series of misunderstandings had con-

sequently arisen. The expectation of

the Poles that the noble words used

would be followed by deeds had been

disappointed. It was incomprehen-

sible to him, Herr Trampczyski ob-

served, that a letter might still not

be written in the Polish language, that

Poles who had been kept in prison

for years in consequence of some

denunciation or other were not liber-

ated, that goods and property still

continued to be commandeered as be-

fore, and that 500,000 Polish workers

had been proclaimed to be slaves. It

was equally incomprehensible that

in view of the great act of Nov. 5, it

should be desired practically to main-

tain the Polish policy pursued in

Prussia. The aim pursued should be

a rapprochement between the German

and Polish peoples, but such a

rapprochement was out of the question

so long as the Polish population

of Prussia was denied freedom of

movement. The Poles demanded noth-

ing more than to hold converse and

intercourse with the Germans of the

eastern provinces such as that held

between equals.

The Minister of the Interior, in re-

ply, dwelt on the necessity, from

the point of view of the food prob-

lem, of keeping the Russian-Polish

laborers in Germany, seeing that they

constituted an important proportion of

the agricultural labor available. As

for Prussia's treatment of her Polish

subjects, he referred to the repeated

declarations of friendship made by the

Government, and said that he was

ready to satisfy any justifiable com-

plaints. He also stated that the milder

practice decided upon with regard to

permits granted to Poles to settle on

the land would be continued.

## CHIEF CONSTABLE'S VIEWS ON CINEMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In giving evi-

dence before the Cinema Commission

in London, Mr. Roderick Ross, M. V. O.,

Chief Constable of Edinburgh, said the

cinema owed its popularity to the fact

that it provided an educative, morally

wholesome, and bright entertainment

at a price which put it within the reach

of all. He considered that the popu-

larity of the cinema among all classes

was a guarantee of its power for good

in the community. "If the lessons

taught by it exercised an evil influence

on people, that evil," he maintained,

"would before now have been manifest

in some form or other, but this had

not been the case." The cinema, Mr.

Ross said, had been the means of at-

tracting many people who would other-

wise have gone to a public house.

His divisional officers, who had spe-

cially declared that picture houses in

Edinburgh had done much to reduce

intemperance in the city.

In referring to criticisms of the

cinema in regard to films representing

burglars or other criminals, Mr. Ross

said that although it was alleged that

in some cases the exhibition of these

films had led boys to commit the

crimes depicted, no such case had ever

come to his knowledge or to the

knowledge of his detective officers.

At the same time he considered there was

a danger in showing such pictures, and he opposed such films being shown to the young. The chief constables of

Dundee and Aberdeen, to whom he had

shown his statement, he said, were

in agreement with his views.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, who is quoted as favoring Government supervision and control of food products in the United States, including the fixing of wholesale rates for meats and a minimum bushel price for wheat, is one of the wealthiest men in the United States, and is known widely throughout the international business world as president of the St. John, where he has been president of the Board of Trade. He is also president of the St. Martin's Bay Railway Company. One of his hobbies as a statesman is the reunion of the three Maritime Provinces. He some years ago identified himself with the Liberal Party, and has worked loyally for it, utilizing recent scandalous disclosures in connection with the rival party and its management of the provinces to make capital for Liberalism. He comes into power with his party strongly entrenched in the Provincial Legislature, and pledged to a clean-up, reform government. Mr. Foster is a native of St. Martin's, and his first remunerated labor was as a bank clerk.

Walter Edward Foster, new Prime Minister of New Brunswick, is a business man by training and experience, with most of his interests centered in St. John, where he has been president of the Board of Trade. He is also president of the St. Martin's Bay Railway Company. One of his hobbies as a statesman is the reunion of the three Maritime Provinces. He some years ago identified himself with the Liberal Party, and has worked loyally for it, utilizing recent scandalous disclosures in connection with the rival party and its management of the provinces to make capital for Liberalism. He comes into power with his party strongly entrenched in the Provincial Legislature, and pledged to a clean-up, reform government. Mr. Foster is a native of St. Martin's, and his first remunerated labor was as a bank clerk.

Felix Frankfurter, who recently argued, before the United States Supreme Court, for the Oregon laws fixing a minimum wage for women and a 10-hour day for men, and whose contentions have just been endorsed by the high court, took up work which had been done previously by Louis D. Brandeis, in prior litigation involving the constitutionality of these laws. With promotion of Mr. Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench, choice of a successor as a champion of progressive, humanitarian legislation fell on the young professor in the Harvard Law School. Professor Frankfurter is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, who, after serving with Mr. Stimson in the office of the Federal District Attorney, New York City, went with him to Washington to the War Department to aid the Secretary of War in the field of administrative law, so much of which now fails to that official's lot. From Washington Mr. Frankfurter was called to Harvard to teach in the law school. He is a Jew of Russian birth, who has taken full advantage of the opportunities that life in the United States affords, and has rapidly mounted to a place of much influence, not only as a jurist, but as a counselor in many reform movements. He contributes to the New Republic and to the Harvard Law Review.

Harold Cox, M. A., who spoke, at the annual meeting of the British Constitutional Association, on the growth of bureaucracy in England at the present time, is a well-known free trader and writer on economic subjects. Having secured a mathematical trip at Cambridge, he gave university extension lectures on political economy in York and Hull, and at one time spent nearly a year working on the land as an agricultural laborer, in order that he might gain an insight into the life of the English laboring class. Subsequently he went to India for two years as a mathematical lecturer in the Muhammadan college at Aligarh, and on his return to England began to study for the bar, but adopted journalism as a profession instead. Mr. Cox has acted as editor of the Edinburgh Review since 1912, and is the author of a work on land nationalization and land taxation, and of others on various economic subjects.

Clarence Ransom Edwards, U. S. A., who, under the new districting plan and latest order of assignments, will have charge of the military district of which Boston is the center, is an Ohioan who graduated from West Point in 1883. He will go to Boston from Panama, where he has had charge of the military forces. Prior to that he was in Hawaii, and went there from the Texan border. His formal, technical record of life in the army, both prior to and since the Spanish-American War, has been creditable, but especially so in the administrative capacities shown by him as creator and administrator of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which he carried on under Presidents Roosevelt, McKinley, and Taft, and without a hitch in the operations, and without a suspicion as to graft. The war with Spain, and the taking over of Spain's former possessions by the United States, called for a swift increase of administrative duty by the Army, and it was to the then Colonel, but now General Edwards, that President McKinley turned. Millions of dollars were saved by Colonel Edwards for the Government.

The Minister of the Interior, in re-

ply, dwelt on the necessity, from

the point of view of the food prob-

lem, of keeping the Russian-Polish

laborers in Germany, seeing that they

constituted an important proportion of

the agricultural labor available. As

## PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL AND ITS PAST HISTORY

Church Celebrates Eighth Century—Fine Example of Norman Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Peterborough Cathedral, which is celebrating its eighth centenary this year, was an Abbey and Benedictine Monastery until, on Nov. 29, 1539, it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. On Sept. 4, 1541, the new see was founded, the abbey became a cathedral, the abbot's lodgings the bishop's palace, and John Chambers, the last abbot, as a reward for complacency, was made the first bishop. Before the Battle of Hastings was fought and lost, a monastery existed where Peterborough now stands. Penda, the heathen King of Mercia, granted Saxon, a large tract of marshland where, in 654, he established his mission. The gift proved a blessing in many way to the surrounding country, for one of the first duties to which the Christian owners set themselves was gradually to drain and reclaim the land. They built their house on strong foundations. Hugh White or Candalus, the Twelfth Century chronicler, says that some of the stones were so immense (immanissimi lapides) that eight yoke of oxen could scarce draw one of them. Medeshamstede, "the home in the meadows" was the name of the monastery until Abbot Kenulf surrounded it with a wall in 695, and it then became Burgh, the fortified place; later, Glastonbury, because of its riches, and afterwards Peterburgh. The Danish invasions of England provided tragic interruptions to the history of the monastery, which also suffered at the hands of Hereward the Wake. In the year 1116 came an untoward incident in the chronicles of Peterburgh, which is best told by Hugh White, the chronicler monk, who was witness of the affair: "On the second day before the nones of August on the vigil of St. Oswald, King and martyr, the whole monastery, through carelessness, was destroyed by fire, except the Chapter House, the dormitory, the necessary and the new refectory where the monks had only dined for three days, the poor first being fed. The whole town was also burnt. For on that day the abbot had reviled the convent, and because he was in too great a rage he had, in his anger, heedlessly committed it to the care of the devil. There was also a certain servant in the bakehouse, who made a fire, and when it did not burn forthwith, he said in his anger, 'May the devil come and light the fire,' and immediately the fire blazed right up to the roof. . . . Then was a day of sorrow and anguish."

"But ere another year had passed the abbot commenced to build a new church, and he laid the foundation on the eighth day before the Ides of March, in the one thousand one hundred and eighteenth (seventeenth) year from the incarnation of our Lord, and he wrought greatly thereon but he did not complete it."

Thus began the building of that wonderful church which was only completed 120 years later and which is still one of the finest examples of Norman architecture in the country. It proceeded thus. By 1155 the eastern arm was built to its full height, the North and South Transepts were completed by 1175, as was the first bay of the nave. By 1193 the main arcades and the triforium were advanced the full length of ten bays and the foundations of the west wall were laid; in 1200 the last bay of the nave clerestory was finished, and the transepts to the base of the gables. The West front as it now stands was completed with its side openings, gables over and flanking stair towers, in 1238, and on the 5th of October of that year it was solemnly consecrated by Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Exeter; Walter of Bury St. Edmunds being Abbot at the time. The Lady Chapel was begun in the days of Robert of Sutton in 1272 by William Parry, the prior, and finished by him up to the glass, lead images and painting. That portion of the church known as the New Building was built by Abbot Robert Kirton, who ruled between 1496 and 1528. In the bosses of the roof are shields with the arms of St. Edmund of East Anglia, those of St. Edward the Confessor, the leopards of England and a cross between devices.

Twenty-four Abbots ruled at Peterborough during the 120 years that the church was building, the Saxon church meanwhile being used by the monks for their services. They numbered 60 in the time of Abbot John of St. Edmund, and there was also a large household, 40 servants in all; four bakers, a winnower, two carriers (cararotes) two grinders (servantes molantes); six servants belonging to the brewhouse, a master and an under cook in the kitchen with five servants, two of whom were wood carriers; two servants for the church; two tailors, two washerwomen, a wood carrier, and a shoemaker in the tailory (sartorium), infirmary servants, two carriers of stone for the workers of the abbey, a mason, a swineherd, and a rectorian. All the Abbots were not zealous in the prosecution of the building work; Henry de Angeli, who from being Bishop of Solissons became Prior of Cluny, Prior of Savigny and Abbot of St. John. Angeli procured the Abbey of Peterborough, through his kinship with the King, but he continued to hold his French Abbey and was eventually banished from the kingdom for endeavoring to unite Peterborough to Cluny. He did nothing for the building and wasted the money of the monastery. Martin de Boc carried on the work, so that the eastern arm was sufficiently finished to enable the monks to hold their services.

The processional entry of Abbot Martin and his monks is described by

Hugo, who also speaks in detail of the election of the next Abbot, William of Waterville. The monks, fearing to have a stranger placed over them, met to choose one of their own body as Abbot. The choice was left to 12 senior and discreet brethren, who were made to take an oath on the Gospels and relics not to allow themselves to be influenced in their choice by any personal motives. Hugo was the first to take the oath and he and the 11 others went in the Abbot's lodging, whilst the rest remained in prayer in the Chapter House. Each of the delegates communicated privately to Hugo the choice which he had been led to make, and they each and all chose William of Waterville. He proved a mighty builder, finishing both transepts and much else. Benedict, his successor, "blessed in deed and name," says Swapham the Chronicler, the biographer of St. Thomas of Canterbury, "built the whole of the nave of the church in stone and wood (walls and roofs) up to the front" (usque ad frontem), the great outer gate, the great hall with its guest chambers, and began "that magnificent work next the brewhouse." It is not certain what that work was, though some are of the opinion that it may have been the west transept. It is curious that in the chronicles of the building of Peterborough, as in those of other great monastic churches, nothing is said of the building of the most remarkable parts, such as the western front in the case of Peterborough.

Robert of Lindsey put glass in 30 of the windows instead of the "straw and twigs." This was about the year 1214. The granary was built by Richard of London and the vineyard planted by Martin de Boc. Robert Kirton, to whom the New Building is due, also made a bow window in his great hall overlooking the cloisters, and a chamber in his dwelling house, which he called Heaven's Gate chamber. The dimensions of the Abbot's hall are given, in 1539, as 32 yards by 12 yards, and of the great chamber which adjoined it as 33 yards by 10 yards. "A building very large and stately," says Gunton, writing of the monastery in 1688, "as this present age can testify; all the rooms of common habitation being built above stairs. . . . The great hall, a magnificent room, held at the upper end in the wall, very high above the ground three stately thrones, wherein were placed sitting the three royal founders, carved curiously of wood, painted and gilt. . . ."

Shutting in the monastery from the outer world were the great gates. The "Redde gates," the outer gateway to the west of the Abbot's gallery, the Abbot's gate and the Fengeate or the Bulgate, at the head of the Bulidice, a waterway running from the river now known as the Bell Dyke.

### WOOD IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Board of Trade give notice that as and from April 2 the general licenses now in existence for the importation of the following articles will be revoked and that special licenses must be obtained for each consignment arriving on or after that date:

A—WOOD

Beefwood.  
Boxwood.  
Dove wood.  
Greenheart.  
Hickory.  
Lancewood.  
Lignum vitae.  
Padouk.  
Sabicu.  
Sandalwood.  
Birch timber in logs, i. e., Waney timber, ex Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland.

B—WOOD MANUFACTURES  
Barrels, tops and bottoms for.  
Barrels, wooden hoops for.  
Birch, maple and persimmon blocks, and squares for bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools.

Bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools.  
Box, shooes.

Boxwood made of wood.

Tool handles, brush handles, painter's ash and hickory.

Case boards.

Empties returned.

Flooring boards (planes and prepared, tongued and grooved, of non-prohibited woods).

Rules, measuring, of wood.

Oak made from ash wood.

Pine blocks for match making.

Plywoods.

Wooden pulleys.

Wood wool.

Consignments which were en route to Great Britain on or before March 12 will be admitted without license and licenses will, in general, be granted for consignments shown to have been paid for by the consignees on or before that date.

## Fur Storage

Dry Cold Air

## Absolute Security

From Moths or Fire

## Moderate Charges

## C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers exclusively for ninety-seven years

391 5th Avenue

5860 Murray Hill

NEW YORK

## NOTES ON POLITICS

The recent statement at Madrid by Dr. Affonso Costa, Portuguese Minister of Finance, that he considered it not impossible that diplomacy will effect an alliance between Spain and Portugal, has a very special interest at the present juncture. In spite of all reactions, the political drift in Spain is quite definitely in the direction of greater Liberalism, and, so far, Count de Romanones has succeeded in overcoming all serious opposition to this tendency. Dr. Costa's statement, coupled with the success which the Spanish Premier has just secured in averting what threatened to be a national strike, ought to render Count de Romanones' position still more certain; but the party of reaction in Spain, headed, as it is, by the church, is still a strong one. Liberalism can see light through the trees, but it is by no means yet out of the wood.

The farmers' movement in politics in the United States can well be watched with interest, for, if it continues, the time is not far distant when the farmers will be getting to Congress and there striking a new note in the halls of Washington. Nonpartisan leagues in a little knot of Middle Western states could send a respectable delegation of farmers to Washington. If the farmer in Congress should stand for the same thing that the farmer in North Dakota is doing, the accession of a group of farmer Congressmen would mean a militant influence for Government ownership of such things as affect food prices. At any rate, it is a very fair guess that if the Middle Western farmers keep on organizing and striking for power, the National Government pretty soon is going to know more of and take a deeper interest in the recurrent food question.

The British Prime Minister probably gauged feeling accurately when he stated, as he did recently, that a settlement of the Irish question which would be acceptable to the people of Ireland, as a whole, would be welcomed with delight by the rest of the United Kingdom, who are ready to confer self-government upon those parts of Ireland which manifestly desire it, but are not prepared to force upon Ulster what Ulster does not want. To the impartial onlooker the attitude of the Nationalists is difficult to understand, and their refusal to commit an effort at adjustment to an outside and impartial authority can scarcely strengthen their case. If ever a cause called with insistent urgency for dispassionate and calm review, it would seem to be the Irish question at the present moment. A great opportunity would appear to have been lost or deliberately thrown away.

So great was the demand as souvenirs for the pens used by Gov. Horace F. Graham of Vermont in signing the bill giving women the right to vote in town meeting in that State, that the Governor compromised by using three pens, as was done by Governor Foss in signing a measure in Massachusetts some years ago. One of the pens went to Dr. Grace W. Sherwood of St. Albans, president of the Vermont Equal Franchise League; another to Mrs. E. E. Moore of Ludlow, wife of Representative Moore, who introduced the franchise bill, and the third to Mrs. A. A. Parmelee of Enosburg Falls, who has been prominent in the suffrage work of the State for many years. While several other New England States have extended the right of franchise to women on the question of school committee, Vermont is the first State in the district to permit women to participate in town politics, and notably to vote on the liquor questions.

It is not generally known that the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland in its inception was organized with a view to the promotion of Irish industries and subsequently became a political movement. To those who know Ireland best it is an open secret that the present deadlock is no disappointment to the Sinn Feiners, whereas it is for obvious reasons a disappointment to the Nationalists notwithstanding their recent melodramatic action. The Sinn Feiners rest their hopes for a settlement upon the inclusion of Ireland on the same footing as the colonies in the conference, which will provide for a general settlement at the conclusion of the war. It is generally felt, however, that their claim

to share in the conference would have been greatly strengthened and more fully justified had their attitude to the war been similar to that of the colonies.

Governor McCall's cablegram of the recent statement at Madrid by Dr. Affonso Costa, Portuguese Minister of Finance, that he considered it not impossible that diplomacy will effect an alliance between Spain and Portugal, has a very special interest at the present juncture. In spite of all reactions, the political drift in Spain is quite definitely in the direction of greater Liberalism, and, so far, Count de Romanones has succeeded in overcoming all serious opposition to this tendency. Dr. Costa's statement, coupled with the success which the Spanish Premier has just secured in averting what threatened to be a national strike, ought to render Count de Romanones' position still more certain; but the party of reaction in Spain, headed, as it is, by the church, is still a strong one. Liberalism can see light through the trees, but it is by no means yet out of the wood.

The theory that the Government ought not to force the liquor nuisance on an unwilling citizenry is upheld by the Massachusetts House of Representatives in its recent passage of a bill to remove the mandatory feature of the "pony express" law, which at present compels authorities in no-license communities to grant a permit for the expressing in unlimited quantities of intoxicants into their communities. Favorable action on the measure is also expected in the upper branch of the Legislature.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PETROGRAD, Russia—The French Institute in Petrograd recently organized a public meeting at which several speakers dealt with Russo-French relations, and the part France

M. Patouillet, the director, traced the history of the Franco-Russian rapprochement, and of the relations between the two countries in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, and paid a special tribute to the share that intellectuals and natural scientists had had in bringing the two countries together. Count de Chevilly, who gave a lecture on "France in Arms," which was illustrated by cinematograph slides, and produced the greatest enthusiasm. There were three distinct phases in the French effort he said. The first was the victorious resistance offered to the most terrible pressure history had ever recorded; the second was the industrial preparation of France, and the third would be the final victory.

The two remaining speakers were Dr. Marcou, and M. Viguier, who made an analytic survey of French philosophy before the war, and the meeting was brought to an end by a brilliant extempore address from M. Labry, the well-known lecturer, on the war and the poets of the war, which was illustrated by recitations given by Mme. Dermose, of the French theater in Petrograd.

FISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—It is announced that the president of the Board of Trade, after consulting the Food Controller, has appointed the following committee to advise the Import Restrictions Department in connection with the prohibition of the import of certain classes of tinned fish: Mr. Lancelet Hugh Smith (chairman), Mr. Geoffrey Blackwell, Mr. Percy Machin, Mr. Edward Powell, Mr. Arthur Towle.

The last three letters end with an expression of the opinion that the finish of the campaign is approaching as the Germans and their native auxiliaries can only now occupy the country where the conditions will be most trying when the big rains start next month. The Germans must also be very short of foodstuffs." Colonel describes the country as being splendid for mounted troops, but owing to losses in horses they were obliged to work mostly on foot. Being mounted men they did not take to foot-slogging at first, but soon got into it, their great difficulty being that their cavalry equipment relies on the horse and saddle for carriage, whereas infantry equipment allows the man to carry a change of clothes, blanket, waterproof sheet and trenching tools on his person. When Colonel

## OFFICER WRITES OF GERMAN EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

Conditions of Fighting Described in Extracts From British Officer's Letters

II  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
(Further extracts from letters written by a British officer in German East Africa.)

LONDON, England—The next letter is dated 28th September in the rains and describes some very unpleasant conditions and how the fighting had now developed, for the time being, into trench warfare, amid very objectionable surroundings, and with such results as "as our troops in Europe would consider it an insult to have offered to them." "We are without clothes and without boots," the writer continues, "and then the tiny details of life in our present camp, such as rain without tents, disturbing visits of wild animals at night, not to mention such minute worries as the rats that you have to evict from bed with a stick . . . and you have got an absolutely truthful though incomplete picture of our conditions of life." This was written from Morogoro, which lies about midway between Kilossa and Dar-es-Salaam. The Colonel's next letter is under date of Nov. 30. His force has moved a long way and is situated in a delightful climate, "an extraordinary change since leaving Stinks Camp down in the tropical swamps about Kisaki." In country rising to over 6000 feet, where mosquitoes and the tsetse fly are not, and where much needed rations were plentiful. Under the conditions the force had bucked up a lot. Colonel describes what an average ration consists of, including 20 ounces meat, 16 ounces flour, 1 ounce salt, 4 ounces sugar. "Then we are supposed to get, and sometimes actually have received, 4 ounces jam, 4 ounces tinned milk and we recollect occasions on which we have had cheese or bacon." The last four articles were regarded as luxuries and there was no grumbling as long as they got the other items in full. Their chief wants at this time were baking powder and soap. The men, like most colonists, were accustomed to plain living, but they were big eaters and always had plenty in their own homes. The British and the enemy were now employed in "looking at each other," the former waiting for a suitable time to strike and push the enemy off the hills to the swampy plains.

The last three letters end with an expression of the opinion that the finish of the campaign is approaching as the Germans and their native auxiliaries can only now occupy the country where the conditions will be most trying when the big rains start next month. The Germans must also be very short of foodstuffs." Colonel describes the country as being splendid for mounted troops, but owing to losses in horses they were obliged to work mostly on foot. Being mounted men they did not take to foot-slogging at first, but soon got into it, their great difficulty being that their cavalry equipment relies on the horse and saddle for carriage, whereas infantry equipment allows the man to carry a change of clothes, blanket, waterproof sheet and trenching tools on his person. When Colonel

started he was the junior colonel with the force, but latterly not only was he the senior but the only one left of the original commanding officers in the brigade.

The last letter of the series is written from Dodana on Jan. 20, 1917, and conveys the news that all South African troops are returning to the Union, to be disbanded, it having been decided to finish the campaign with native troops. While they regretted not to see the finish, all felt that it was a sound decision, as the enemy forces were then inconsiderable and had only the choice of spending the wet season in the swamps or surrendering. Colonel gives a well-deserved tribute to his men, who, starting the campaign as cavalry, finished it as infantry. He describes a march begun on Dec. 24 in sheets of rain, and the only animals with them machine gun mules, over mountains and through swamps, "where the men sank to their middles in black mud, where the mules had to be unloaded at each swamp and half carried across by the men." He says, "I cannot say how much I think of the men after that march, only that their response to what, in its way, was the greatest effort they have ever been called upon to make was magnificent. The object aimed at was to drive the enemy from the hills into the swamps, which they succeeded in doing easily enough, the operations lasting from Dec. 24 to Jan. 4, 1917. The march referred to started at daybreak, all that day and night, all Christmas day till dark, and we struggled on to our destination at daybreak next morning."

### CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that a further remittance of 513,585 rupees has been made as a tenth contribution from Ceylon to the Red Cross Fund. The total remittances from Ceylon now amount to 265,816.46 rupees inclusive of the sum of 32,000 rupees remitted direct from the Government Servants One Day's Pay Fund.

## CIVICS TAUGHT IN NEW WAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The immense change in the teaching of civics in the American public schools within the last few years was touched on by Prof. Frederick D. Bramhall of the University of Chicago in a recent talk before the Woman's City Club. "The day of learning the Constitution by heart and very little else, has given place." Professor Bramhall said, "to the time when the making of a new and better citizenship is the chief aim of the civics teacher. In making the teaching of civics more vital we come to two main things. We must try to bridge the gap between the people we know and see and the large community beyond, and we must try also to bridge the other great gap between the ideal of American government and the actuality. In explanation of the first gap, some people have it that the basis of the shortcomings of American government is that the average man is not to be trusted with the experiment. They put it on a basis of inherent dishonesty. Rather, it seems to me, the difficulty is that of failure to carry over private loyalty into public. We have all seen men with a strict sense of honesty in personal affairs fail to hold to the same standard in their public capacities. The number of persons who are indifferent to politics he declared to be more depressing than the corruption of politics. Among the tasks of the civics teacher is to make this impossible in the next generation. We have got to take the view that our American government is a half-finished job to make any progress and keep awake. This is not discouraging, but an inspiring challenge."



## EMPLOYMENT MEN TALK OVER THEIR PROBLEMS

Need of Personnel Management and Manufacturing Plant Preparedness Are Told of by Philip Davis of Boston

Problems of personnel management and manufacturing plant preparedness on the human side were discussed at an informal gathering of members of the Boston Employment Managers Association held Tuesday evening at Hotel Lenox to talk over the recent convention of the National Employment Managers Association in Philadelphia, Pa.

What happened at the Philadelphia convention, the present status of the movement for efficient personnel management and what may be expected from the movement in the future was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Philip Davis, director of Civic Service House in Boston who was present at the meeting of the association last night.

"If ever the matter of personnel management had any meaning," said Mr. Davis, "the present war between this country and the German Government has imbued it with the deepest significance. Plant preparedness on the human side is one of the most obvious and urgent of any of the varied forms which our preparation must henceforth assume."

The forehanded executive is already classifying his working force in view of possible contingencies, exactly as the National Council of Defense has been making a quiet survey of labor possibilities throughout the country. In addition to classification, which is after all only preliminary stock-taking, a much more intensive study of the human factor in organization and production has begun. This study is being undertaken from the viewpoint of maintaining the highest standards of safety, sanitation, good pay, proper working hours and living conditions, without which the working force breaks down in the face of a strenuous demand.

"Again, the forehanded and well-advised employer is planning to meet the demands of war without making his working force sacrifice these standards so essential both to production and citizenship. All the problems of employment will be multiplied in the coming months of the war. It was this clear-visioned realization which made the convention of the National Employment Managers Association in Philadelphia April 2 and 3 address itself so exclusively to immediate handling of these problems.

These men who have given attention to these very matters for many years found in their work a new note, not merely of good business, but of the right kind of patriotism. The executive and the wise counselor who have with energy and intelligence attacked these questions during the last few years have apparently begun none too soon. These new professions now bring a positive message in these days of strain. What Thomas Edison calls human engineering now demands the brain power of every manager of men. It will not do to plan merely to weather the present storm. The test will be in the finer quality of relationship which will emerge out of this war.

The greatest problem to be faced by employment managers is the labor turnover. Already seriously hampered for the past two or three years because of an increasing shortage of the labor supply due to decreased immigration, the United States is about to make an overdrift for an army of 1,000,000 or more. This will doubtless be the pick of the labor reserve. Who will take the place of these men in the labor market? The tremendous waste due to the labor turnover in the past would be critical if permitted to go on during the war.

A large number of important establishments have not only recognized the functions of the new profession of personnel management, but have taken vigorous steps to place in charge highly qualified executives with ample powers and resources at their command.

## EXCHANGE FAVORS OPENING GARDENS

Utilization of all the available land in the State for garden purposes, to help reduce the high prices of food, was voted by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange yesterday. The plan of the exchange provides for the appointment of a committee of five who would have authority to elect additional members and get in connection with all land not being used. After making a list of the names of the owners, a circular letter would be sent to them requesting that use of their land without charge, for the season. For a nominal cost \$1 or \$2, this land would be distributed to those applying but only with the assurance that it would be cultivated to its capacity.

A pilgrim's tercentenary exposition, with its main celebration in Boston and a permanent memorial at Plymouth, was endorsed.

## COLONIAL FAMILY SOCIETY

The American Society of Colonial Families held its monthly dinner last evening at the Colonial House, 301 Newbury Street. George B. Gallup was the toastmaster. A musical program was given by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Barker, soprano, and John Orth, pianist. Addresses were given by George F. Washburn, Joe Mitchel Chappell, George W. Carter and George B. Gallup. The general subject matter under discussion was the coming Pilgrim Centennial of 1920.

## REAL ESTATE

Thomas F. Welch et al have purchased a large plot of vacant land from the city of Boston, having a wide frontage on Academy Hill Road, Brighton, near Mt. Vernon Street, on which the purchasers intend building a number of two and three-family houses. There is a total of 54,448 square feet in the parcel which carries an assessment of \$5400.

John Keady has bought the double frame house situated at 74-76 Hanover Street between Cambridge and Brattle streets, together with 2557 square feet of land. The house being new is not yet assessed but the land is valued at \$3500. George J. Doherty was the grantor.

## SALE OF HULL SUMMER HOME

Edward G. Knight has sold his summer home on Western Avenue, Hull Hill. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, with modern conveniences, and the lot has 8344 square feet of land. Leo H. Leary of Boston is the new owner.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Benjamin Berenson et al. have purchased from Jacob Brown the frame house and 6298 square feet of land, located on Evelyn Street, Dorchester. The parcel is assessed for \$6700, including \$900 carried on the lot.

## ROXBURY ESTATES

Jane Dwyer placed a deed on record from Nellie F. Nelson transferring title to the frame dwelling house and 3510 square feet of land at 51 Fernwood Road, near Vista Street, Roxbury. The property is valued by the assessors at \$6900, which includes \$1800 on the land.

Martin A. Ryan and wife are the new owners of a three-family frame dwelling house and 1977 square feet of land located at 55 Calumet Street, assessed for \$5100, with \$600 of it land value. Richard Doolan was the title.

James G. Fisher was another buyer of Roxbury property taking title from Benjamin F. Thomas, to the frame house and lot of land at 31 Catawba Street, assessed for \$3200. Of this amount \$1000 is land value.

## RESALE IN THE CITY PROPER

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have just resold the investment property recently purchased from the President and Fellows of Harvard College, at 1 to 11 Friend Street through to 14 to 18 Union Street, in the city proper. It consists of a large six story brick mercantile building and 1889 square feet of land, all taxed for \$95,500 of which \$85,000 is land value. The purchasers are Theodore Jones and the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., trustees of the Jerome Jones estate. This sale was negotiated by Edward B. Miles.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Everett St., 188 rear, Ward 28; trussed Concrete Steel Co.; brick storage. Minot St., 173, Ward 20; Myer Bernstein, J. S. P. & Co.; frame dwelling. Kimball St., 11-14, Ward 5; Moses Williams; alter mercantile. Blue Hill Ave., 644-46, Ward 19; C. C. Seavey est.; alter store. Blue Hill Ave., 134-48, Ward 21; L. Rubin; alter stores. Park St., 4, Ward 5; F. C. Welch et al., arts.; alter mercantile. Warren St., 638-42, Ward 16; Harris Mann; alter store and halls.

## NORTH END UNION FAIR

Proceeds of the two-day fair for the benefit of North End Union, which opened this morning at the Copley-Plaza, will go toward the settlement's new home now under construction on Carpenter Street. Work done in classes at the Union is a feature of the fair. Special entertainments include a concert tonight by Miss Dora Gibson, dramatic soprano, and Wright Symons, baritone, and readings tomorrow night by Alfred Noyes, who will also tell of his recent experiences in England.

## PACIFIST BASTOR RESIGNS

PORLTAND, Me.—The Rev. Charles R. Joy, who was hung in effigy after he preached a pacifist sermon Sunday, will not occupy his pulpit as pastor of the First Parish Church until the parish meeting has acted on his resignation. The committee is opposed to a further continuance of the pastorate on account of his utterances regarding the war. But little doubt is expressed that the resignation will be accepted by the parish.

## EXCHANGE FAVORS OPENING GARDENS

Utilization of all the available land in the State for garden purposes, to help reduce the high prices of food, was voted by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange yesterday. The plan of the exchange provides for the appointment of a committee of five who would have authority to elect additional members and get in connection with all land not being used. After making a list of the names of the owners, a circular letter would be sent to them requesting that use of their land without charge, for the season. For a nominal cost \$1 or \$2, this land would be distributed to those applying but only with the assurance that it would be cultivated to its capacity.

A pilgrim's tercentenary exposition, with its main celebration in Boston and a permanent memorial at Plymouth, was endorsed.

## DUNLAP HATS

Since 1857  
This mark in a hat  
has at once identified  
and emphasized  
Inherent  
Quality.

NEW YORK  
178-180 Fifth Avenue, near 23rd Street  
181 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street

Accredited Agencies in all Principal Cities

## FOOD MEASURE TAKES ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

Massachusetts Senate Passes to Be Engrossed the Bill Designed to Prevent Exorbitant Prices on Necessities

Legislation toward curbing exorbitant prices on food and other articles in common use was advanced yesterday, when the Massachusetts Senate passed to be engrossed a bill which would levy a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, for those who combine to control the necessities of life.

The bill, which already has passed the House, is based upon recommendations of Henry C. Atwill, attorney-general of Massachusetts. As originally drafted, the measure provided that farmers and labor unions be exempted from its provisions, but it was learned that the measure would not be constitutional if it exempted the farmers.

While the Congress of the United States may exempt farmers from this kind of legislation, it has been decided that the State Legislature cannot.

After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to amend the bill so as to exempt labor unions from its provisions, the bill was passed to be engrossed with the provision exempting farmers struck out.

The Senate passed to a third reading the bill which provides for the establishment of continuation schools throughout Massachusetts for employed minors between the ages of 14 and 16.

Without debate the Senate rejected the bill to authorize cities and towns to establish a two-platoon system in connection with their fire department.

The Senate voted to authorize the renewal of the existing contract of the Senate for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The bill to allow injured employees to choose their own physicians was ordered to its third reading. Similar action was taken on the bill relative to the building law of the city of Boston.

In the Massachusetts House yesterday, the bill to permit the incorporation of the New England Milk Producers' Association, was substituted for the adverse report and the measure placed on the calendar for today.

It was availed by those favoring the bill that the measure was in the interest of the milk producers and against the "milk trust," while those in opposition took the opposite point of view, asserting that it was a bill to permit the farmers to combine for illicit purposes.

Additional committee reports received in the House yesterday were:

Public Service—Against increasing the salary of the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

Military Affairs—Bill for providing compensation for the owners of horses in the service of the Militia, Mr. Potter dissent; bill for a battalion of infantry in East Boston and an armory there.

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass" on raising from \$350,000 to \$450,000 the appropriation of 1915 for a new bridge over the Neponset River between Boston and Quincy; to permit highway officials to drain public highways on to private lands; to enlarge the powers of the Attorney-General to prevent unlawful combinations in restraint of trade.

Agriculture and Education—An ap-

propriation of \$425 for the Agricultural College—\$250,000 for a new library building and accessories, \$75,000 for general equipment and improvement, \$90,000 for the power plant and extensions and \$10,000 for the dining hall.

Education—Bill for a general State system of physical instructions in the public school. It appropriates \$15,000 for setting up the system and puts a State Director at the head with an annual salary of \$5000.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Dean Leon S. Merrill of the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine, is advising the farmers of that State to take an active part in national preparedness by increasing the volume of foodstuffs. "One of the greatest munitions of war is the food supply," he says. His plan is based solely upon considerations of patriotism.

Dean Merrill illustrates the tactical and economic necessity of greater food production in New England by reminding the people of that section that conditions which surround them are different from those in many other parts of the country. "We have," he says, "nearly 7,000,000 people and other sections produce about 75 per cent of our food. Two railroads, the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany, together with the H. & N. H., serve the section. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island there are more people per square mile than in any other equal area in the world, nearly 500 per square mile. From personal touch with them I know they are alarmed at the prospect. We have on hand in New England only about a 13 days' food supply."

Effective attack on the high cost of living is promised the families of nearly 1000 employees of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Oak Lawn, a suburb of Danville, Ill., with the establishment of a cooperative store owned and operated for the benefit of the road employees. Stock in the institution has been subscribed and paid for, and arrangements to open the store at once have been made. The expectation of the incorporators is that the store will effect a reduction of one-third in the cost of the necessities of life, through wholesale buying and resale to stockholders at prices which will cover only the cost of handling the goods, clerk hire, and not to exceed 2 per cent profit, the surplus to be used in enlarging the selling capacity of the store. An express stipulation decrees that there shall be no individual profit in the enterprise for anyone.

Work of utilizing vacant lots of Spokane, Wash., for agricultural purposes, is to be taken over by the city's branch of the National League for Women's Service. The Chamber of Commerce committee now having the task in charge will turn it over to the league. Miss Gertrude Huntington, chairman of the Spokane branch, announces, but will continue to work in cooperation with the women.

One result of the introduction of the bread card in Sweden has been a return in some quarters to the baking of barley bread. Bread from barley flour, which may be sold without bread cards, is already being served in several railway restaurants.

FLORIDA DRY AMENDMENT  
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Both houses of the Florida Legislature have adopted resolutions for submission in 1918 of a State-wide prohibition amendment.

## James McCreery & Co.

## DAY OF SMALL AND PROSPEROUS FARM AT HAND

Theodore N. Vail Predicts an Agricultural Prosperity Such as Nation Never Before Knew

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An era of the greatest prosperity ever known to the United States, and which will be shared by all, was predicted by Theodore N. Vail here before a special meeting of the National Agricultural Society. Mr. Vail based his view on the statement that the small but productive farm and the small but prosperous farmer, soon to be dominant in agriculture, will bring about this prosperous state.

The abundance of homes as a source of great national strength and a noticeable trend today toward country life and country pursuits, were pointed out by Mr. Vail. He also stated that agriculture now offers probably the greatest opportunity for individual success of all the country's industries, and that the farmer will be the future power in the land: In part Mr. Vail said:

"The strength of a nation is in its abundance of homes, homes, though of small size of abundance of comforts and plenty of all that is essential. We are on the threshold of such an era. Country life and country pursuits have become more attractive and profitable. Opportunities for moderate but sufficient success are as great in rural pursuits as in the great centers of industry, while the comforts and even luxuries that are now available in the country put it on a par with urban life, if not superior. The rural home, with its diversified production, will be restored. The farmer will be the power, the influence in the land."

"To get all there is to be gotten out of rural life, the farmer must keep in close touch with the world, should know and understand what is going on in the world, should understand the conventions and organizations of the social, commercial, and industrial world, should not isolate himself and become narrow, full of prejudices and unintelligent conceits, as those who live too closely by themselves are apt to become."

"Farmers must not allow any demagogue who promises everything but has never performed anything, to influence them and guide them into all sorts of plausible but impractical reforms which are impossible of fulfillment and lead nowhere. Trust should rest with those who have demonstrated ability and honesty. Votes and influence should not be traded off for promises. Remember promises are for

something to be delivered in future but generally paid for in advance, and without anyone's guaranty except the promiser. Unless a man has an established reputation no one intrusts him with his valuables, therefore don't put into the hands of the untried the welfare of the community and the control of affairs either personal or public, the most valuable interests of the community.

"The day of the small but productive farm and small but prosperous farmer is coming, and with it will come a country of such prosperity, all having a sufficiency, as never was known."

## SHIPPING NEWS

Heavy shipments of Egyptian cotton are coming to the United States and millions of dollars' worth have been landed at Boston and New York during the past few months. A tremendous cargo of this cotton is now being discharged at East Boston from the Leyland Liner, Memphian, Capt. William Brown, brought from Manchester and Liverpool.

There were no arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today, partly due to the strike of fishermen and partly to adverse conditions on the fishing grounds. No prices were quoted. There were no arrivals at Gloucester.

Capt. William Forbes, of the fishing schooner Philip P. Manta, is fitting his vessel for rip hand line fishing on the banks for codfish, and is expected to leave Boston in a few days. The steamer Lois H. Corkum, left East Boston today for a southern mackerel sealing trip, the first vessel to go from Boston this year and the second from any New England port.

"To get all there is to be gotten out of rural life, the farmer must keep in close touch with the world, should understand the conventions and organizations of the social, commercial, and industrial world, should not isolate himself and become narrow, full of prejudices and unintelligent conceits, as those who live too closely by themselves are apt to become."

"Farmers must not allow any demagogue who promises everything but has never performed anything, to influence them and guide them into all sorts of plausible but impractical reforms which are impossible of fulfillment and lead nowhere. Trust should rest with those who have demonstrated ability and honesty. Votes and influence should not be traded off for promises. Remember promises are for

"To get all there is to be gotten out of rural life, the farmer must keep in close touch with the world, should understand the conventions and organizations of the social, commercial, and industrial world, should not isolate himself and become narrow, full of prejudices and unintelligent conceits, as those who live too closely by themselves are apt to become."

"Farmers must not allow any demagogue who promises everything but has never performed anything, to influence them and guide them into all sorts of plausible but impractical reforms which are impossible of fulfillment and lead nowhere. Trust should rest with those who have demonstrated ability and honesty. Votes and influence should not be traded off for promises. Remember promises are for

"To get all there is to be gotten out of rural life, the farmer must keep in close touch with the world, should understand the conventions and organizations of the social, commercial, and industrial world, should not isolate himself and become narrow, full of prejudices and unintelligent conceits, as those who live too closely by themselves are apt to become."



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LOCAL MARKET FOR WOOL IS DECIDELY DULL

Trade Awaiting Decision of the Government as to the Disposition of Supplies of Staple for Army and Navy Use

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The local wool market is exceedingly quiet and is awaiting the developments of the Boston Wool Trade Association committee of five which went to Washington Monday night. The committee consisted of William E. Jones, Jacob F. Brown, Edwin Willcock, William R. Cordingley and Albert Elliott, who conferred with Government officials concerning the disposition of wools for Army and Navy requirements. A census of wools compiled showed that between 50,000,000 and 55,000,000 pounds of raw material were available. This inventory includes all consignments, the sale of these being controlled, as well as all wools in transit, also foreign wools on which advices have been received, chiefly including those purchased at the last London auction series just closed. The shrinkage on all grease wools was estimated as nearly as possible. The raw material national defense committee has as members, besides Jacob F. Brown, mentioned above, Bernard M. Baruch, Washington, D. C.; Joseph R. Grundy, Philadelphia; J. M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyo.; Hugh Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Hubert Silbermann of Chicago, with F. J. Hagenbach of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers Association, as the chairman.

It is hoped that United States will accept the offer of the Boston dealers and the other associations as well, in their endeavor to be of service to the Government at this time. Philadelphia wool dealers are said to be in a position to supply mills with the raw material to cover their immediate needs. The action of the Boston association in fixing the price of wools according to quotations on April 2 should not be misjudged, for in the event of the Government not accepting this offer, prices, it is said, will jump possibly even 25 per cent, and the Government would virtually be the loser because of the necessity of having wool for Army and Navy supplies. Under present conditions the dealers are refusing to make what would be splendid profit for some, because they feel that the United States Government should not be handicapped by paying exorbitant prices. A report from the committee at Washington is expected soon, showing what action the Government has decided to take on this important issue.

The London wool auction series closed with prices very firm and in most cases showing an advance of 5 per cent over the previous sales. It is estimated that United States purchased in all 5000 bales, which is considerably more than the trade here expected would be bought on account of the much higher landed cost of such goods over prices prevailing in the United States market. There is a question in the minds of many as to whether these sales will be continued by the British Government and also as to whether United States will be allowed to make direct purchases of Australian wools in the Australian market itself. It will be some time before these questions can be fully answered.

Since it takes about 15 pounds of wool for the army equipment of one man, the amount of yardage of cloth needed for an army such as United States intends raising may be roughly estimated. For 1,000,000 men about 30,000,000 yards of goods would be needed. Western growers have had an unusually long and trying winter and therefore are endeavoring to protect themselves as much as possible against losses. All are looking forward to the coming clip to help out depleted supplies, but this will not be ready for use by mills until fall. The single State of Utah supplies the eastern part of the United States with about 10,000,000 pounds of wool each year.

The top makers are ahead on their contracts, so that the spinners are well supplied with tops.

Shoddy or waste material will be more popular when other supplies are comparatively exhausted. The worsted mills cannot use the shoddy to advantage, of course, but the woollen mills can.

If a better understanding comes about between capital and labor through a state of war existing, as has been experienced in England, it will mean a decided advantage for the entire trade.

An important meeting is scheduled to be held in Philadelphia, next Tuesday, April 17, to consider the question of establishing the auction sales of wool in that city. This does not mean necessarily that such a plan will or can be put into effect to advantage, but it does seem worth while to give the plan careful consideration.

The carpet wool trade has had a quiet week and business in the men's wear market and dress goods trade has also been of small proportion. What general trading was done before the resolutions of the Boston dealers went into effect was on wools suitable for Government purposes. The Boston dealers have shown that they are not only ready to give of wool, but also of money and of time for service of any sort that is most needed.

## SECURITY FOR NEW SHAWMUT COMPANY BONDS

Serial Issue of \$1,200,000 of Steamship Concern Has Two Latest Freighters Behind Them

Two latest steel freighters of 10,000 tons deadweight each, secure the \$1,200,000 serial bond issue of Shawmut Steamship Company. The vessels are now building at Sun Shipbuilding Company yards, for completion early next year, with heavy bond against delay or non-fulfillment.

In all, the company has five vessels laid down, of about 44,500 aggregate tonnage, and earnings of \$5 net a month would indicate an annual net profit of \$2,670,000. Considering that many vessels have in one year earned their purchase price of \$80 to \$100 a ton, this \$5 monthly (or \$60 a year) profit seems conservative. An indication of the proportionate security behind these bonds is given in the fact that the vessels would realize enough to liquidate the bonds even if sold at the abnormally depressed prices prevailing before the inception of war—around \$60 a ton.

Other than these bonds, the company had, on Sept. 30 last, total indebtedness of only \$67,334, against which it showed total assets of \$2,950,000. Nine months' profits to date were \$1,363,703. Earnings of the full fleet are estimated, on the basis of the depressed rates immediately prior to the war, at \$798,725 after all charges except bond interest and retirement. This is more than four times the bond interest and annual proportion of retirement.

There is, however, little prospect of such rates and tonnage prices prevailing again for years to come; marine experts are unanimous that \$150 a ton will be conservative a value for after-the-war tonnage.

Heavy losses of mercantile ships throughout the war, the cessation of large-scale shipbuilding abroad, the overcrowding of United States yards for some years to come with naval construction, and the heavy wear and tear on present mercantile ships which will be drafted into Army and Navy service, all make it likely that tonnage price will not drop measurably.

## SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

The following named securities were sold at public auction today: Eight Great Falls Manufacturing Co. 215, up 6 1/2; 30 Pera Marquette Railroad, prior preferred 6 1/2; 10 Sullivan Machinery Company 150; five National Shawmut Bank 198 1/2, up 8 1/2; 10 Biegel-Hartford preferred 106 1/2, off 1/2; 16 Lawrence Duck Company 95, unchanged; 10 Providence & Worcester Railroad 186, off 4; Five Concord & Montreal class 4 98, off 2; 10 Montreal-Barrie Light & Power 10, up 3%; seven First National Bank, Boston, 420, off 8 1/2.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 11

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Frank K. Gilbert; U. S. James & J. F. of George W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.

Calais, Me.—A. Olson; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Thorndike.

Cincinnati—J. M. Seiser; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—F. E. Pons of Pons & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Havana—Juan Marguina; U. S.

Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

New York—Van Hecht; U. S.

New York—L. J. Crandall; U. S.

New York—N. Weiss of J. Cohen & Son; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia—P. H. Jantzen; U. S.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt & Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—John A. Steinbrucker; U. S.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia—F. O. Thacher of Thacher & Co.; U. S.

Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—H. L. Patterson Jr. of S. L. Patterson Co.; Lenox.

Richmond, Va.—L. S. Stause of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.

San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Bucking-ham & Hecht; U. S.

St. Louis—O. Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.

Youngstown, O.—L. Netzog; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—F. L. Rodgers of Dunn McCarthy & Co.

The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

STEEL'S ORDERS GAIN FAVORABLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Current foreign exchange rates are: Guilders, 41 for cables; later the rate shaded slightly.

Checks 40%; Demand sterling, 4.75%; cables 4.75%; 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90 days 4.70. Franc, cables 5.70; checks 5.71. Lire, cables 7.00; checks 7.10. Ruble, cables 28.85; checks 28.75.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 73 1/2c. unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36 1/2d. unchanged.

## EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF PIPE LINES

Oil Men Do Not Believe Volume of Earnings of 1916 Can Be Exceeded to Any Big Extent—Regarded Common Carriers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the basis of their dividends eastern pipe line companies appear somewhat attractive to investors. That these companies in 1916 showed earnings moderately in excess of their dividends, with one exception, has created a better opinion of their quality as an investment than has prevailed since the companies were forced to put lower rates into effect a few years ago.

But the high income return of these companies generally still indicates that the best class of oil stock investors has not been attracted by high dividend return, and that one year of good business has not established the permanency of their present dividends.

From present indications earnings of these companies in current year will make as good a showing as in 1916, but judging from the prosperity of the oil industry at present, it is unlikely, in the viewpoint of oil men, that the bulk of business of eastern oil carriers ever will exceed to any great extent their volume in 1916 and in the current year. In the next period of depression in the oil industry, which periods come with regularity, oil men say, the question of stability of present pipe line dividends probably again will come up.

This limiting of pipe line companies' future is mainly attributable to their operation under Government regulation following the decree of the Supreme Court in June, 1914, making the lines common carriers. This decree had the effect of causing a drastic cut in rates all over the country. Prairie Pipe Line Company was forced to put into effect a rate on transcontinental shipments which would meet the water rate from Gulf ports. Under these conditions it is hard to see how earnings of pipe line companies can be increased beyond present capacity of the lines unless rates can be readjusted.

The record of the eastern companies last year appears in the following table:

Present Earnings—Book mark Approximate dead value price income

Buckeye ... 20.8% 16% \$88 109 7.3%

Crescent ... 6.4 6 55 38 3

Cumberland ... 17.9 5 125 150 3.3

Eureka ... 26.4 24 191 215 11

Indiana ... 26 24 74 102 11

Ill. Trans. ... 9 4 105 115 5

N. Y. Trans. ... 26.7 18 210 205 8

Northern ... 15 10 117 105 9

Southern ... 22.5 24 125 205 11

W. Penn. ... 13 12 130 112 10

1916 1915

\$14,316,198 \$12,928,188

Deprec. ... 2,888,893 1,248,157

Bond int. ... 785,653 551,706

Other deduc. ... 820,898 453,698

Balance ... 19,820,754 16,742,629

Dividends ... 1,200,000 861,118

Surplus ... 8,620,754 13,511

\*After deducting operating expenses.

†Equal to \$56.24 a share earned on 174,608 shares of capital stock.

‡Dividends for 1917 at rate of 6% per annum were provided for out of 1916 earnings, the above amount being set aside for this purpose.

§Dividends paid cash dividends of 6% in 1916 and 4% in 1915.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

||Dividends declared for 1917 at rate of 25% on March 1, 1916, and 25% on March 1, 1917.

## REVIEW OF WORK OF THE WORLD'S Y. W. C. A. IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An interesting review of the work done during the war by the World's Young Women's Christian Association is contributed to the International Woman Suffrage News (Jus Suffragi) by E. I. M. Boyd, M. A. The article states that the association, which has a membership of at least 780,000 young women and has branches in 930 countries, has rendered an enormous amount of international service during the war. In the countries where the actual fighting has taken place the association has been very greatly affected. For instance, it is believed that in Syria and Asia Minor well-established branches among the Armenians and Christians have been entirely wiped out, and in other countries, such as Belgium, well-attended meetings have been reduced to small gatherings of groups of girls, held in cellars. Much gratitude has, however, been expressed for the relief given.

In Paris the association has this winter made a special effort on behalf of the 200 to 300 English-speaking women and girls who are there on business connected with the war. A restaurant is to be opened for them with rest rooms adjoining, to be run on democratic lines. In Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, the associations, states the article, have been specially active on behalf of refugees and repatriated individuals and families. The wonderful organizations of the Amies de la Jeune Fille and the Bahnhofstrasse, both closely allied with the Y. W. C. A., and in many places served by the same workers, have brought all their resources into play. Also the holiday homes of the Y. W. C. A. in Germany were largely employed in cooperation with the Government in housing and giving instruction in domestic science to the refugees from the eastern provinces, who flocked in thousands towards Berlin, especially at the beginning of the war.

In Great Britain the war has inaugurated social service in the Y. W. C. A., which marks a new period in its history. For, just as the Y. M. C. A. has so greatly served the interests of soldiers in the training camps and out at the front, the Y. W. C. A. has undertaken to provide for the welfare of women munition workers. At the request of the Government an entirely new department has been added to the other well-known activities of the association, and by the war it has gained a new place in the world of industrial women. Thousands of young women have been getting their meals day by day in Y. W. C. A. canteens, hundreds are using its hostels and huts, and some of the leaders of the British National Council have spent practically their whole time and energy finding funds and staff for this new work. Similar departures have also been taken by the Y. W. C. A. in Australia, among the munition workers of Melbourne more especially, and in Canada a War Purpose Committee is tackling the same problem.

Urgent appeals have been received from India for clubs to be started by the association for Indian women in different parts of India, not only in the special communities which have hitherto been served by it. When the Indian troops landed in Marseilles, it has been truly said that a new era dawned for Indian women. They were brought into personal contact with Europe as never before, and hundreds, even thousands, of them have joined in making garments for soldiers and equipment for war hospitals. Work among these women requires a knowledge of Indian languages and the utmost adaptability and sympathy, but should prove of immense value. The article concludes with an appeal for funds and also for helpers, for whom training schools are provided in New York and London for the work.

**SIGNIFICANCE  
TO ENTENTE OF  
FALL OF BAGDAD**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The Temps devoted a leading article to the significance of the fall of Bagdad.

It is a great military and political event, it wrote; the just reward of the silent tenacity of the English who, resuming the enterprise, have labored unostentatiously for six months at avenging the check they received at Kut-el-Amara. The revenge taken is brilliant, and it will make a great impression in Germany. Bagdad, indeed, held a place in the dreams of our opponents that facts seemed to justify. Berlin-Bagdad-Antwerp-Bagdad, as a Bavarian Deputy had it the other day—was the symbol of all the German hopes, and but for the war it would undoubtedly have crowned the reign of Wilhelm II. Of all the deceptions that the initial plan of the Germans had encountered, this is the most grave. For it is toward the Near East that the hopes verdon on the Marne, on the Iser and at Verdun have turned. For the first time for long months the Entente has carried the war into the enemy's camp.

A series of errors on the part of the French and English had prepared the pacific success which seemed promised to Germany in 1914. When the history of the Turkish railways comes to be written the inadequacy of our diplomacy will be measured. At the time when M. Paul Cambon was Ambassador in Turkey the solution of the Bagdad railway was for a moment in his hands. Neither our Government nor our finance contrived to profit by the fact, and when the undertaking was launched we participated in it in the pitiful guise of subordinates, sub-scribing our money as usual, but deprived of all material or moral profit. During the years that followed blunders continued to be made. The

Franco-British agreement of 1908, with a view to the concession of a line from Homs to Tripoli, which would have rendered it possible either to compete with the Germans, or to resume efficacious negotiations with them under the threat of such competition, was abandoned less than two years after it was signed, and that—a fact more incredible still—in favor of a hybrid program for a railway system that would have given Turkish Armenia a net of strategic railways designed to prevent a Russian advance.

Germany thus had the upper hand in 1914. In this direction, as in many others, it would have been sufficient for her to let matters take their course; she preferred to declare war. That war, for her, was summed up in a single formula; the rapid destruction of the enemy in the west so as to permit of a rapid turn upon the enemy in the east, and a triumphal dictator's peace. This plan was nearly realized in every particular; but almost on the verge of success Germany was checked by the recovery on the Marne, and hurled herself in vain for six weeks against the resistance offered on the Iser. The plan of domination in the west had failed, and it was on the eastern basis that the edifice of pan-German supremacy was henceforth to be erected.

The military situation of the Entente, on the one hand, and the weaknesses of its policy on the other have served that great design since 1915. After the alarms of 1914, and in view of the mediocre means available, there was hesitation during the first months of the war at entering on a large scale upon the battlefield in the Near East, and when it was decided to do so, the time chosen was not propitious. The Dardanelles expedition was a characteristic failure. The three Balkan or Danubian peoples fighting on our side, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, were invaded one after another. Greece, which was the necessary base for the Salonica expedition, was abandoned to the Germanophil caprices of its king. In the midst of this series of resounding discomfits the British expedition, which was progressing slowly and modestly in Mesopotamia, was overlooked; as matters have turned out, however, it is the first to reach the goal. The Germans, who so gladly invoke the war map in their favor, are going to begin to comprehend that it may be modified in ours. England, once mistress of Bagdad, will not give it up, and when peace comes and Germany wants to reopen the outlet she has prepared for the past 20 years she will have to pay. The Entente holds this time a pledge of the first importance, and it is for the Entente to see that it is made the most of.

Numerous possibilities, in fact, are opening up in Asia. The Russians in Persia and Armenia are still a long way away from the English; but in view of the condition of the Turkish army the intervening stages may perhaps be covered more quickly than is expected. Arabia constitutes a second base of operations which it is in our power to develop. Egypt is a third, and there is no reason why a converging movement from four directions should not be contemplated, which, if crowned with success, would overthrow Turkey, and above all deprive Germany of necessary supplies. The organization of such an advance will mean the beginning of the end for the Committee of Union and Progress.

Events, concluded the Temps, will be what men make them, and hard experience has taught us to moderate hopes that seemed most legitimate. Nevertheless the taking of Bagdad introduces a new element into the world problem both from the point of view of the war, and of peace. It is a great success of which our faithful allies may justly be proud.

## TIMBER SUPPLIES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—With a view to considering how imports of timber could be restricted to save tonnage a special meeting of landowners and timber growers was convened recently by the English Forestry Association. Maj. G. L. Courtice, M. P., presided, and introduced Maj. Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Director of Timber Supplies.

In his address Sir Bampfylde Fuller said that what was aimed at was the restriction of timber imports which amounted to 6,000,000 tons, and if they could cut that tonnage down in favor of food and materials for munitions they would be doing good service. As there were only four or five months' supplies left, and they desired to make the stocks last longer, he asked those present to go back as missionaries and lend their influence against indiscriminate and extravagant use of timber. Reinforced concrete, he said, must be employed instead. Packing cases must be dispensed with as much as possible; any waste of timber at the present time would be a scandal.

Continuing, Sir Bampfylde Fuller said that the army wasted most timber; the most stringent steps, however, were now being taken to reduce it. Between 12,000 and 14,000 men, he stated, would be required to produce sufficient pit props to meet the country's needs, and for other purposes between 60,000 and 70,000 men would be required. To secure that labor they were importing white labor from other countries, and especially from the Oversea Dominions. The work of cutting would be supervised by trained forestry experts, who would act as officers. There would be an advisory committee, representing landowners' interests, and he assured the meeting they were not going to make a desert of "this green and pleasant land."

Much was hoped from private enterprise in increasing the supply of timber, and he had secured the exemption of all men engaged in timber cutting and transport who were over 25 and not in Class A.

Mr. Harling Turner, Agricultural Director of National Service, said they

had a review of the work done during the war by the World's Young Women's Christian Association is contributed to the International Woman Suffrage News (Jus Suffragi) by E. I. M. Boyd, M. A. The article states that the association, which has a membership of at least 780,000 young women and has branches in 930 countries, has rendered an enormous amount of international service during the war. In the countries where the actual fighting has taken place the association has been very greatly affected. For instance, it is believed that in Syria and Asia Minor well-established branches among the Armenians and Christians have been entirely wiped out, and in other countries, such as Belgium, well-attended meetings have been reduced to small gatherings of groups of girls, held in cellars. Much gratitude has, however, been expressed for the relief given.

In Paris the association has this winter made a special effort on behalf of the 200 to 300 English-speaking women and girls who are there on business connected with the war. A restaurant is to be opened for them with rest rooms adjoining, to be run on democratic lines. In Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, the associations, states the article, have been specially active on behalf of refugees and repatriated individuals and families. The wonderful organizations of the Amies de la Jeune Fille and the Bahnhofstrasse, both closely allied with the Y. W. C. A., and in many places served by the same workers, have brought all their resources into play. Also the holiday homes of the Y. W. C. A. in Germany were largely employed in cooperation with the Government in housing and giving instruction in domestic science to the refugees from the eastern provinces, who flocked in thousands towards Berlin, especially at the beginning of the war.

In Great Britain the war has inaugurated social service in the Y. W. C. A., which marks a new period in its history. For, just as the Y. M. C. A. has so greatly served the interests of soldiers in the training camps and out at the front, the Y. W. C. A. has undertaken to provide for the welfare of women munition workers. At the request of the Government an entirely new department has been added to the other well-known activities of the association, and by the war it has gained a new place in the world of industrial women. Thousands of young women have been getting their meals day by day in Y. W. C. A. canteens, hundreds are using its hostels and huts, and some of the leaders of the British National Council have spent practically their whole time and energy finding funds and staff for this new work. Similar departures have also been taken by the Y. W. C. A. in Australia, among the munition workers of Melbourne more especially, and in Canada a War Purpose Committee is tackling the same problem.

Urgent appeals have been received from India for clubs to be started by the association for Indian women in different parts of India, not only in the special communities which have hitherto been served by it. When the Indian troops landed in Marseilles, it has been truly said that a new era dawned for Indian women. They were brought into personal contact with Europe as never before, and hundreds, even thousands, of them have joined in making garments for soldiers and equipment for war hospitals. Work among these women requires a knowledge of Indian languages and the utmost adaptability and sympathy, but should prove of immense value. The article concludes with an appeal for funds and also for helpers, for whom training schools are provided in New York and London for the work.

**SIGNIFICANCE  
TO ENTENTE OF  
FALL OF BAGDAD**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The Temps devoted a leading article to the significance of the fall of Bagdad.

It is a great military and political event, it wrote; the just reward of the silent tenacity of the English who, resuming the enterprise, have labored unostentatiously for six months at avenging the check they received at Kut-el-Amara. The revenge taken is brilliant, and it will make a great impression in Germany. Bagdad, indeed, held a place in the dreams of our opponents that facts seemed to justify. Berlin-Bagdad-Antwerp-Bagdad, as a Bavarian Deputy had it the other day—was the symbol of all the German hopes, and but for the war it would undoubtedly have crowned the reign of Wilhelm II. Of all the deceptions that the initial plan of the Germans had encountered, this is the most grave. For it is toward the Near East that the hopes verdon on the Marne, on the Iser and at Verdun have turned. For the first time for long months the Entente has carried the war into the enemy's camp.

A series of errors on the part of the French and English had prepared the pacific success which seemed promised to Germany in 1914. When the history of the Turkish railways comes to be written the inadequacy of our diplomacy will be measured. At the time when M. Paul Cambon was Ambassador in Turkey the solution of the Bagdad railway was for a moment in his hands. Neither our Government nor our finance contrived to profit by the fact, and when the undertaking was launched we participated in it in the pitiful guise of subordinates, sub-scribing our money as usual, but deprived of all material or moral profit. During the years that followed blunders continued to be made. The

## WORCESTER, NEW YORK AND GENERAL

### AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

#### "BRIGHTO"

#### Automobile Polish

Cleans and polishes automobiles easily and quickly, giving splendid results with little work, very quick drying, leaving no greasy deposit.

Contains no injurious acids or alkalies, being a strictly neutral polish not harmful to the finish.

If you do not want to supply you, send us 50 cents for pint can, or \$1.00 for quart can, which we will forward to you postpaid.

THE BRIGHTO COMPANY  
WORCESTER, MASS.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

#### Jamaica Plain

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pember-ton Building.

### THE HELVETIA

#### 106 Huntingdon Avenue

15 Minutes from Park Street

Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from \$20 furnished to \$600 unfurnished.

Single rooms furnished, \$3 to \$7 a week. Transients \$1 a day. References required. Everything comfortable and homelike.

DESIRABLE 5-room apartment in a two-apartment house; all improvements.

18 Howland Street, Roxbury, Mass.

FOUR ROOMS and bath, singly or en suite, in private family house; references ex-changed. 1088 Boylston st.

### REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

#### COLORADO RANCH

#### TO BE SOLD BY JUNE 10

Valley land, 2237 acres, with complete irrigation facilities. Over 1,000 acres may be irrigated now by hay. World's only 1000 to 1500 hours of sun in Forest Reserve. Sufficient grazing season in Forest Reserve. Sufficient buildings and fences for immediate occupancy. Appraised at \$10 an acre; will sell not give it up, and when peace comes and Germany wants to reopen the outlet she has prepared for the past 20 years she will have to pay. The Entente holds this time a pledge of the first importance, and it is for the Entente to see that it is made the most of.

Numerous possibilities, in fact, are opening up in Asia. The Russians in Persia and Armenia are still a long way away from the English; but in view of the condition of the Turkish army the intervening stages may perhaps be covered more quickly than is expected. Arabia constitutes a second base of operations which it is in our power to develop. Egypt is a third, and there is no reason why a converging movement from four directions should not be contemplated, which, if crowned with success, would overthrow Turkey, and above all deprive Germany of necessary supplies. The organization of such an advance will mean the beginning of the end for the Committee of Union and Progress.

Events, concluded the Temps, will be what men make them, and hard experience has taught us to moderate hopes that seemed most legitimate. Nevertheless the taking of Bagdad introduces a new element into the world problem both from the point of view of the war, and of peace. It is a great success of which our faithful allies may justly be proud.

### USED ELECTRICALS AT FAIR PRICES

Expert Overhauling and Battery Work

E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent  
DETROIT ELECTRICALS

650 Beacon Street, Boston Back Bay 3230

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Four \$5 for non-visibility; three \$7 for visibility. First payment

applies if purchased. American Writing Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$5 cash, \$10 monthly, rentals \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

would try to supply 10,000 men for the use of those dealing with timber. While his department could not find expert foresters, those at the meeting could do so, and he proposed that they should train the unskilled men supplied by the National Service Department. He also proposed that during their period of training the minimum wage of 25s. should be paid and afterwards piecework wages, or else the local rates for similar work.

**MINERS' WAGES PLEDGE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important statement has been made by Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, as to a decision come to by the Board of Trade as a result of the negotiations which took place recently between the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the president of the board. A pledge, Mr. Smillie announced, had been given that no reduction of general wages would be made in any of the conciliation board areas, until any question of proposed reduction had been considered by the Coal Control Board, the Board of Trade, and eventually by the Miners' Federation. This practically amounts to a pledge that no reduction in miners' wages will take place while the cost of living remains at the present high level.

**SOUTH WALES COAL OUTPUT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—At the annual meeting of the South Wales Coalowners' Association held in Cardiff the coal output for 1916 was stated to be 43,527,000 tons. The output for this year is estimated at 45,289,000 tons.

### HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

#### YOU

#### Should Use

I T'S different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

It's a different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

</

## ST. LOUIS, TRI-CITIES, PEORIA, EVANSTON, CHICAGO, ETC.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

This Reading Table \$7.75

Made of solid oak in fumed or Jacobean finish. Stands 39 inches high and has convenient revolving top.

**Bueftner's**

8th and Washington Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**J. KENNARD & SONS**  
CARPET CO.Fourth and Washington  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## FURNITURE

Oriental Rugs  
Imported and Domestic  
Rugs  
Carpets and Linoleums  
CurtainsThe Largest Stock of  
Fine Home Furnishings  
in the West

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and  
fairness and  
quality com-  
bined with  
common sense  
prices have  
given this  
Man-and-Boy  
Clothing Store  
its high standing  
in St. Louis**Werner & Werner**QUALITY CORNER  
ON, LOCUST STREET, AT SIXTH  
SAINT LOUIS

## INSURANCE

H. H. STRANGHOENER  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
(Automobile Insurance)  
Main Office, 1145 Pierce Bldg.  
Offices and Suboffices, 1250 N. Hersey St.  
Phones: Olive 1191 and Tyler 1656

## PIANOS

Concord Music House  
BARTHOLD & DUESENBERG  
Pianos, Player Pianos, Organs  
The New, English and American  
812 Pine Street, St. Louis. Both phones  
Mrs. Nellie Pierce, Representative

## HEATING

FRANK CARTER  
Steam & Hot Water Heating  
All kinds of repair work  
3228 California Ave., St. Louis. Both phones

## MOVING AND STORAGE

A. C. BLUM  
Moving and Storage Co. Bonded Warehouse  
Express and general hauling.  
3140 Park Avenue Both phones

## GROCERIES

O. A. CREMER  
Dealer in  
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES  
3445 Park Avenue Both phones

## BUILDING AND REPAIRING

Wojciech & Linnemeyer  
BUILDING CONTRACTORS  
Kin. Phone 116-2000 B  
E. G. WOJTCIECH, A. C. LINNEMEYER,  
3401 Sidney St., 4024 Botanical Ave.  
ST. LOUIS

## CLEANING AND DYEING

WEST END CLEANING CO.  
5005 DELMAR AVENUE  
Forest 2830 Delmar 2433

## PIANO TUNING

I. SLEATH, Piano Tuner and Repairer.  
Office and Residence, 5558 Page Ave.  
Phone Cab. 2510

## PRINTING

THE WOLFF-CHRISTMANN CO.  
Printers and Publishers  
508 Market St. Phone Olive 2213

## SHOPS OF QUALITY

WORCESTER, MASS.  
FURNITURE AND CARPETS - AHERN  
TON FURNITURE CO., 122 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY  
Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all  
the time is our sincere aim.

## SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN  
WITHIN THE TWENTH CENTURY  
EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

## PEORIA, ILL.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## THE B. &amp; M.

Announces the OPENING of the most  
comprehensive Outfitting Department in  
Central Illinois.

Outfitters now for the entire family.

Corner Adams and Fulton Streets

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## CLARKE &amp; CO.

The Store of Satisfaction

102-105 N. Adams Street

## AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

## FITCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE.

629 MAIN ST. PHONE M.3718

## SEEDSMEN

Have a Garden This Year

RUE'S 1919 GARDEN GUIDE

Call or Write for It

FRANK E. RUE, 422 S. Adams Street

## BOARD AND ROOMS

## HOME COOKING

Good Things to Eat. Furnished Rooms

for Rent. Mrs. G. C. JOSEPH, 710 Franklin St.

Phone Main 2551-X

## INSURANCE

## HOWARD ROSWELL &amp; BILLS

INSURANCE

7 Rehfuess Building, 125 N. Jefferson

Phone Main 2384

## CLEANERS AND DYERS

We Appreciate Your Patronage on the

Merits of Our Service.

Peerless Cleaning &amp; Dyeing Co.

614 Main St. Phone 210.

## SHOES

## SHOES-HUBER'S

Complete line of men's, women's, boys' and

children's footwear.

840 Fulton Tel. 733

## MILLINERY

## ARSCOTT HAT SHOP

Correct Spring Millinery

429 MAIN STREET

MRS. H. R. SMITH

Millinery

425 Main Street Phone 2080 K

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc.

Furniture, Rugs and Draperies

OF Quality

312 SO. JEFFERSON STREET

## PIANO TUNING

## GREER &amp; DAGUE

Piano and Player-Piano Service

Tuning, Rebuilding and Refinishing.

321 Bradley Ave. Phone Main 5880.

## GROCERIES

## P. C. BARTLETT COMPANY

First-Class Groceries

Phones Main 413 and 3755, 529 Main Street

## TAILORS

## JAMES HUXTABLE

Tailor and Draper

101 S. Madison Avenue

## LAUNDRIES

## JAMISON'S LAUNDRY

633 14th Street, Rock Island

Phone R. I. 237

## DAVENPORT, IA.

Piano and Player-Piano Service

Tuning, Rebuilding and Refinishing.

321 Bradley Ave. Phone Main 5880.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## PIANOS AND VOCALIONS

## CHMIDTMUSIC PO.

RELIABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS

Exceptional Sheet Music Department

Mail Orders Solicited

Davenport, Iowa-Muscatine

## GROCERIES

## Kashian Bros

CARPET AND RUG CLEANERS

Phone Wilmette 1200

1445 Greenleaf Ave.

## DAIRIES

## BOWMAN

Dairy Company

Tel. Wilmette 55, Evanston 380

## MOLINE, ILL.

## GROCERIES

## GALITZ &amp; SCHULTZ

Fancy Groceries and Meats

Telephones Wilmette 407, 408, 409

## ASPEGREN &amp; CO.

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES AND MEATS

Our Aim-Mutual Satisfaction

Phones-Wilmette 420. Evans 146

Wm. Brinkman &amp; Company

GROCERIES

ASHTON DRY GOODS CO., Rockford, Ill.

HESS BROS. &amp; CO.

Rockford's Greatest Store

Quality and Value in our great stocks

of New Spring Merchandise for the

individual or the home.

Your patronage will be greatly appreciated.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Wortham's

Women of Rockford

in their vicinity, have

learned to look to

this store when they

want something styl-

ish and beautiful in ready-to-wear

garments. A special invitation to out-of-town

customers.

## MILLINERY

## L. C. RAMBO &amp; CO.

Distinctive Millinery

NOVELTY FUR WORK

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Needle and Ribbon Craft

Black Cat Hosiery

MISS L. BREHM &amp; CO., 115 Wilmette Ave.

S. H. CRAMER

Dry Goods, Notions

Ladies' Furnishings

Tel. Wilmette 588

## SHOES

## TUCKER SHOE CO.

FINE SHOES

Expert Repairing.

1818 Wilmette Ave.

## HARDWARE

## J. R. SWEET

HARDWARE

FURNACES

All Kinds Sheet Metal

832 E. Railroad Ave.

## INSURANCE

## H.D. Davison, Insurance

Prompt Auto Service.

All North Shore Towns.

MARY FOX HALL, PROP.

918 Tribune Building, Chicago

## EVANSTON, ILL.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## THE EVANSTON COOPER SHOP

Phone 5480. 102-105 N. Church Avenue

An exclusive shop for the ladies of

## EDUCATION

## Reducing Illiteracy in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Can you imagine 10,000 people, from 20 years old to 70 odd, bending their backs every night over reading, writing and arithmetic? If you can, you will realize something of what is going on in the 1200 moonlight schools of Kentucky.

These schools were established two years ago through the efforts of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, for whom was created the position of president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Society. It is

more noteworthy the moonlight school idea was introduced only last November.

The moonlight school redeemed Leslie County last year. Until 1916 Leslie ranked as the most illiterate county in Kentucky. One teacher, Grover Sizemore, alone taught 60 persons to read and write. Aside from the 800 accounted for in reports, it is estimated that over 200 mastered their lessons.

Clay County now has six school trustees who have been taught to read

ment for them to attend. The weather has been counted as night. One hundred of the number named learned to spell and write their names and to read the Bible at home. Volunteer teachers and their children were the tutors. In scores of cases the pupils carried their babies in their arms to the schoolhouses.

Cumberland County had a "moonlight school fair." Five hundred people were active participants. The contestants were divided into three classes, one for people under 30, one

of new subscribers to his paper learned to read in the moonlight schools.

Incorporated in the report of C. R. Payne, illiteracy agent of Cumberland County, is the following: "Henry J. Allen sat in a country schoolhouse in Cumberland County and saw a class of 26 stand in a row, among the number a man of 59 years, his wife and three grown children, all of whom had learned to read and write in 12 nights. When this man spelled without miss-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Moonlight Mountain School

her duty to see that these schools are conducted free of charge to the pupils. Her motto is "No illiteracy in Kentucky by 1920." Through the mountainous sections of the State, east and west—and there are 13,000 square miles of them—little or nothing had been done until recently to educate the thousands of people who inhabit them. Now there are growing numbers of day schools for the children and "moonlight" or evening schools for adults. The day or public school teachers have given gladly of their time and the work has achieved wonders.

From every county in which these moonlight schools are being conducted come reports that they are more than achieving their object. Five hundred people in Cumberland County have learned to read and write in the schools conducted there; 800 are reported from Leslie County, 667 in Clay County, 150 in Owen County, 100 in Warren County. Reports of the same tenor are expected from Lewis, Pike, Knox, Graves, Calloway, McLean, Lyon and other hill counties. In several counties where numbers are the

and write in the last three years. They are proud to be called "moonlighters," and are zealous supporters of the unique institution. And this brings the story of an extraordinary feature of a celebration recently held there because of the achievements made at the schools. It was the spelling match, and the last of the contests, the others having been in reading, writing and ciphering. The spelling bee attracted the most attention of all. Finally it became a duel of experts. "Aunt" Patience Lunsford, aged 72, the oldest pupil in the county, stood up against "Uncle" Ed Stivers, aged 69. "Aunt" Patience finally lost on the word "deceive," having spelled it with an "i" instead of an "e."

Of the total who learned the rudiments of education at the moonlight schools in Clay County more than 500 trudged to the schoolhouses at night after their chores were done, and every man who has lived in the country and has worked on a farm knows what that means.

Stories of what the people in the schools endure to learn are stirring. The nights have never been too inclem-

for those between 30 and 60, and the last for those who had passed the threescore mark. They wrote and "did arithmetic" on a blackboard in the county courthouse yard and read and spelled for prizes.

One of the notable features in the night school crusade has been the effect it has had on day schools. R. E. Jagers, the champion teacher, wrote in his report: "I never dreamed of such an effect as the moonlight school produced on the people of the community. Everybody is talking about the school because it reached the people that the day classes could not. I find that my day school has a larger attendance than ever before, and that the man or woman who will attend school at night will make an earnest effort to send his children during the day."

Having taught the largest number of adult illiterates to read and write, Mr. Jagers was sent to Washington a few weeks ago by the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission to be presented to the President and receive other honors.

An editor writes that a large number

ing a word, read well and put the entire multiplication table on the blackboard. Mr. Allen exclaimed: "This man learned in nine months more than I learned in all the time I went to school when a child."

Such is the work of the moonlight schools in Kentucky. Primers are given the beginners when they have learned their letters. The lessons are not given along the line of "I see a dog," but, "Farmer Brown is plowing his wheat field. Why does he plow his wheat field?" Every lesson contains a lesson in itself that will be of use to every man when he works his own little "patch" of ground. Newspapers and Bibles are extensively used as textbooks in these schools.

## Instruction in Vernacular in India

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—It is clear that Lord Chelmsford, the new Viceroy of India, takes a deep interest in educational matters, an interest so deep that he is not afraid to discuss any subject connected with education, no matter how controversial it may have become. The striking speech which he delivered at Christmas time at the convocation of the University of Calcutta was the first indication he gave of his keen educational bias, and he has just given another in opening the educational conference at Delhi. Addressing the directors of public instruction assembled from all the provinces in India, His Excellency traversed the whole field of education in India, dealing with the subject in a way which fully bore out his statement that he had been interested in it for many years.

After discussing primary education, technical training, etc., Lord Chelmsford turned to the question of imparting instruction in the vernacular rather than in English. "I am fully aware," he said, "that it is highly controversial and that it has more than once been the subject of discussion, but it lies so deep in the foundations of our education that I think it well to bring the matter forward, especially at a time when our task is, as I have said, to examine and consolidate our education. . . . We rely on English as the medium of our higher instruction. This is due mainly to the fact that English is the passport to employment, and that vernacular textbooks are not available, but the consequence is obvious. Students endeavor to grapple with abstract subjects through the medium of a foreign tongue, and in many cases through their mediocre acquaintance with that tongue have no facility to memorize their textbooks. We criticize adversely this tendency to memorize, but to my mind it reflects credit on the zeal of the students, who, rather than abandon their quest for knowledge, commit to memory whole pages, nay, whole books, which they understand but imperfectly. This is, of course, a travesty on education.

"I would ask you," continued the Viceroy, "and I ask myself as a university man, 'how should we have fared in our education if it had been wholly through the medium of a foreign tongue? I doubt whether we would not have abandoned the attempt in despair, and I am lost in admiration for the grit of those boys who make a gallant attempt to surmount the difficulties imposed upon them by a vicious system. The remedy seems to me to lie in one of two directions. Either we must teach in the vernacular as long as we can, and put off to the latest possible moment the use of English as a medium of instruction, or we must concentrate our attention more closely on the teaching of English. Or can any middle course be proposed which is on sound educational lines?"

It remains to be seen what action the directors of public instruction will take upon these proposals, and whether, if they do take any, they will carry educated opinion with them. In the eyes of many people English stands for progress and enlightenment, and the vernacular has been deliberately neglected.

## Unrest in British Teaching Profession

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the last few months there has been a spontaneous movement in the ranks of teachers in English public elementary schools, nearly approaching to an insurrection. This dissatisfaction, as has previously been mentioned, is due to salaries that are, in many cases, insufficient to meet the present greatly increased cost of living. So pronounced has become this feeling among members of the National Union of Teachers that their executive was urged to arrange for a special salaries conference during the last Christmas holidays. This proposal was met by the executive in what appeared at the time to be a reasonable way, namely, by the offer of every facility for a discussion of salaries at the Easter meeting. But meanwhile the Board of Trade gave notice of such a general increase in the cost of railroad traveling as made it necessary to abandon the annual gathering in the forthcoming vacation, and thus all opportunity of publicly stating their grievances seemed to be denied to these teachers as a body. Thereupon, taking the bit between their teeth, some of the more adventurous members called an unofficial meeting at Birmingham, toward the end of the Christmas holidays.

More than 40,000 members (out of a total of 94,000 in the union) were represented on this occasion, the total number of delegates present falling little short of 150. A large number of local associations, unable to send representatives owing to the short notice, forwarded a "card-vote" entirely in favor of the resolutions on the agenda paper. During a debate lasting nearly five hours, only one point of order was raised, and all the circumstances point to a remarkable degree of unanimity among those present. One of the principal resolutions was to the effect that the scales of salaries recognized by the union should be made obligatory by the Board of Education upon all local education authorities, and it was further agreed that in the event of the Government failing to comply with the demands of the National Union of Teachers, its executive should be called upon "to formulate strong measures." What such measures should be is partly indicated by an addition to the last resolution urging that the sustentation fund of the union should be quickly increased until it amounted to a quarter of a million pounds.

It is this last motion, as amended, that reveals the temper of the Birmingham meeting, for in all fairness to the executive it must be pointed out that that committee had already approached the Board of Education in regard to the scale of salaries. The nature of the "strong measures" which the advanced party in the union ask for has been indicated by one of the deputations from Birmingham, which met the executive at headquarters. He said that teachers should take a lesson from the miners, the cotton operatives, the engineers and the railway people, but the first thing they had to do was to build up a sustentation fund. The

National Union of Teachers would be materially strengthened if affiliated with labor. That this was not only the opinion of one member, is shown by the definite request of the deputation for "affiliation with the national and local labor organizations." The weapon that the Birmingham meeting asks for is the strike.

Another sign of the times is the crowded meeting of London teachers called to discuss the proposals for a war bonus which had already been brought before the London County Council, but which had been deferred for future consideration. At this gathering it was declared "(1) that the great majority of London teachers are excluded from benefits under the new scheme, as well as under the three previous war bonus schemes; (2) that the amounts offered are utterly inadequate, even as a contribution toward the increased cost of living; (3) that the method of grant (by a personal interview with a tribunal) is even more objectionable than the inquisitorial form issued in connection with former war bonus grants. This meeting, therefore, refused to accept the new war bonus proposals as being in any sense a satisfactory answer to the teachers' petition." It is significant that the meeting did not pass this motion until it had added the words "and regards it as a studied insult to the teaching profession."

The comment of the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers (Sir James Yoxall, M. P.) upon this resolution contains the following passages: "The threatened strike of London school teachers for a living wage reflects the condition of grave unrest which exists among the teaching profession throughout the country. There is indeed a probability of a general strike of teachers if something is not done very soon to mitigate the acute hardships which they are suffering owing to the enormous rise in the cost of living. They have been driven into a state of rebellion which can only end in the paralysis of the educational work of the country and the closing of the majority of schools." Sir James adds, "The great famine in teachers that will shortly face the educational authorities in this country is more a consequence of the conditions of employment of the teachers than it is the result of the war."

England thus has to face two separate, though related difficulties in regard to school staffs, a deficiency of supply and a present body of teachers dissatisfied to the point of insurrection. The present Minister of Education must shortly deal with both problems, but his attitude in regard to a general increase of salaries is already clear from the following answer which he has given to a question in the House of Commons: "I hope to deal with the question of educational finance in a manner which will render special grants in aid of war bonus unnecessary. If I am not fortunate enough to obtain the consent of Parliament to my proposal, it may be taken for granted that such assistance in aid of war bonus will be available in England and Wales as well as Scotland, although it is possible it will not be distributed in the same manner."

## World Educational Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Further information is now forthcoming as to the proposals of the Russian Ministry of Education which are designed to strengthen the future relations between Great Britain and Russia. One of the most important sections in the proposed act (which it is intended to pass before this autumn) deals with the place of English in the curriculum of secondary schools. Henceforth, out of three languages, English, French, and German, any two may be selected for study; while up to the present time, French and German have been obligatory languages, and the teaching of English was merely permissive.

In order to meet the growing demands for teachers of English that are being made by these schools all over the country, the Ministry of Education proposes to waive the special Russian examinations for teachers of foreign languages, and to admit suitably qualified British men and women, though a preference is given to those who have already some knowledge of Russian. This plan, making available a number of posts with salaries ranging between 2000 and 2500 rubles, is to be completed by the offer of assistance toward passage-money. A considerable number of young men and women would thus be enabled to come out for a longer or shorter period, and on their return to their native country, to prove good interpreters of Russian thought and feeling to their fellow-countrymen.

There are other proposals relating to arrangements for sending Russian professors and students to Great Britain, and for mutual association between the two countries in research and archaeological exploration. The whole account of this scheme is given by Dr. I. Y. Simpson (professor of natural science in the New College, Edinburgh, and the United Free Church College, Glasgow) as the result of conversation with two officials personally attached to the Russian Minister of Education.

At Cambridge University, the position of Greek in the previous (first public) examination is again to come before the Senate. For the information of its members the Vice-Chancellor has published two memorials on the subject. The first, which is signed by some 170 members, ex-

presses disappointment that the Council of the Senate, while recording their opinion that the question of compulsory Greek is one of practical urgency, have yet decided to take no immediate action. It is now generally recognized, the memorial says, that in the altered circumstances of the nation, Greek must be made optional, and the signatories believe that to delay moving in the matter until the war ends will probably inflict grave injury on the future of the university and the educational welfare of the country.

The second memorial, signed by some 60 resident members, states that, while they recognize that changes and reforms in the university examinations and regulations should be thoroughly considered, they are strongly of opinion that the Senate should not be asked to take definite action until the war is over. It is interesting to note that the request for the abolition of compulsory Greek is not at this stage met by a direct negative, though when the matter comes before the Senate it is possible that such a course will be taken.

Aberdeen University has not at present any faculty of commerce, and this want has been lately pointed out in a paper read by Dr. J. F. Tocher before the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce. He dwelt upon the fact that several of the modern English universities (London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Durham) had not only endowed lectureships on commercial subjects, but had actually instituted such a faculty of commerce. Glasgow and Edinburgh were both moving in the matter, and it did not, therefore, seem right that Aberdeen University should lag behind. Dr. Tocher went on to say that in his gift of £2,000 to Scottish universities, Mr. Carnegie contemplated educational facilities of this nature, for among the objects of the benefaction, as stated in the constitution of the trust, occurred the words: "The increasing of facilities for acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages; and the increasing of facilities for acquiring a knowledge of such other subjects as are cognate to a technical and commercial education."

The lecturer believed that there was great divergence of opinion among the authorities as to the true function of a university, but at any rate modern universities were largely

concerned in the training of medical men, teachers, chemists, botanists, clergymen, lawyers, agriculturists and engineers. In Scotland, however, they did not yet provide full facilities for students who wished to become business men. He held that universities ought to offer such an education, quite apart from the reason that a benefit existed for the purpose, though the path was made much easier for them in Scotland by the fact they had the means at hand for providing it. What was wanted for Aberdeen was the drafting of a scheme by the Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with specialists for the consideration of the university. The time had also come for a redistribution of the moneys available under the Carnegie Trust.

It is announced that the Government of New South Wales has endowed a chair of architecture at the University of Sydney, with the sum of £2,000 a year. This is stated to be probably the first example in the British Empire of a Government recognizing the national importance of architecture. At present a number of students leave New South Wales each year to complete their architectural studies in Europe and America. Many of these students do not return, and their services, therefore, are lost to the community.

In his presidential address, Mr. Arthur F. Pritchard, president of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, dwelt upon the important bearing of this action of the Government on the welfare of the whole State. The following are the words: "It is not only by building well, in which art our master builders are amply proficient, that we can justify our existence as a profession, but by building beautifully and with due regard to the particular requirements of each individual building. It follows, therefore, that the higher side of our profession calls for that aid and encouragement which can be most readily and successfully obtained, for the majority of those entering our profession, by the establishment of a chair of architecture at the university. Thus will be opened up for our students that assured career which is already, by reasons of similar advantages, available to those selecting other professions."

Leeds University has issued a report dealing with the work of the ex-

## Good Schools a Need of Virgin Islands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (formerly Danish West Indies)—There are good communal schools in the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, where instruction is imparted free of charge. The curriculum includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology and Danish.

Clergymen who have traveled through the islands from Demerara to St. Thomas and have lived and worked in some of them, are of the opinion that in none of the islands of this group is there such a good system of communal schools where the children are taught free as we have here. The system is the Danish and is very good. In the highest class of the communal schools Danish is the vehicle of instruction.

There are in St. Thomas and St. Croix elementary schools and in St. Croix there is a good high school, which although it leads a precarious existence, does much good. The high school branches are taught.

The communal schools are patronized by the poorest of the inhabitants. Very few, a negligible quantity, of the middle class, make use of them because of a desire to keep their children away from undesirables.

In St. Croix, as said before, there is a high school which the children of the middle and upper classes attend, but in St. Thomas there is no such permanent school. This is what occurs. A high school is opened, prospers for some years, and then goes out of existence for lack of support. Its successor fares the same fate after an existence as short or shorter than its predecessor.

The reasons are that the well-to-do send their children to Europe, America or Antigua while those that are without means to send their children away and do not wish them to mix with the children of the communal schools, are placed at a great disadvantage and must make use of the schools of mushroom growth mentioned above.

Much in the educational line is ex-

## Consolidated Schools in Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi's consolidated school system, which has grown from 192 schools at the beginning of 1916 to 290 on March 15, 1917, is attracting the attention of educators from all parts of the United States. Progress made in this branch of the State's educational system has far exceeded the expectations of even its most enthusiastic proponents.

Ten years ago, the rural school system of the State had not advanced far from the old log schoolhouse and the granting of a vacation whenever the majority of the pupils needed for the harvesting of some crop or the spring planting. Even five years ago there were few schools in the rural sections of Mississippi which attempted to give complete secondary education. Today, however, 33,037 pupils are receiving an education in these consolidated rural schools, their curricula giving courses equal to those offered by city schools.

Under the direction of the State Department of Education, aided by Federal agents, the consolidated school has been made the social and economic as well as the educational center of the community. It is one of the great influences, according to the educational officials of the State, which are keeping Mississippi's farm boys and girls at home, and has done a great deal to advance the "back-to-the-soil" movement which has done so much to rehabilitate the farms of this part of the South.

Joined into one school, the pupils of several former schools get better teachers, a better building and greater opportunities to learn with longer terms of study. The more distant pupils are carried by automobiles and wagons to the consolidated school in the morning and home again at night. During 1915-16, these carriers handled 7783 pupils. During 1916-17, this number increased to 14,648, nearly double that of the preceding 12 months. In south Mississippi, where there are many water courses and bayous, motorboats are in use in place of the motor cars and wagons.

## Honor System in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Time Is Ripe for a Great Stride

A CONFERENCE on the foodstuff situation in the United States, in which all parts of the country, save New England and the Pacific Coast, are represented, is being held in St. Louis, Mo., under the direction of David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in response to thousands of demands, from all parts of the Union, for information as to what the Nation will do with regard to soil production in the present crisis. One of the measures advanced there for effecting a great saving of grain for food purposes was the proposed closing of the breweries and distilleries. Secretary Houston was frank and specific in dealing with existing conditions. The report of the wheat crops, he said, indicated that the yield of this grain would be the smallest in several recent seasons. Moreover, reports in his possession showed that there would be a great shortage both of seed and of farm labor.

Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, during Monday's session of the conference, touched upon a matter of prime importance, yet too often overlooked, namely, that in the circumstances shaped by events of late occurrence, the United States must feel obligated not only to feed its own population of 100,000,000 people, but to assist very materially in feeding the soldiers at the Allied fronts, in addition to whatever expeditionary forces it may send overseas as reinforcements; while, besides all this, the Western Republic will be looked to by the civil populations of the Allied nations to supplement their home-grown crops, and to furnish all the food possible for the needy millions in Belgium and elsewhere.

Here is presented what may properly be described as a Herculean task; but its performance is not impossible. There is land and labor enough available to bring it to a successful issue, if resources are utilized systematically and efficiently. The acreage of fertile soil which lies fallow or waste every year, if cultivated this spring, will add immensely to production. The human energy that is spent upon play, and wasted in idleness or in trivial pursuits, if rightly directed, will be sufficient not only to cultivate acreage usually nonproductive, but to supply the help needed on the regularly tilled farms. In both cases, and in all cases, whether land, labor or crops shall be considered, the way to the solution of the problem lies through the elimination of waste. By changing the method now in practice, Mr. Waters said, it would be possible to mill 81 instead of 73 per cent of the wheat crop, thus increasing the production of flour by 18,000,000 barrels, while by closing all the breweries and distilleries in the country it would be possible to effect a saving in wheat for food consumption of 6,000,000 bushels annually.

Food conservation, it should be constantly remembered, is the next essential to food production. It has been our province repeatedly to call attention to the enormous waste occasioned in the United States by inadequate distribution, and by speculative and monopolistic manipulation of the crops. The transportation system performs only a part of its function when it carries passengers, raw material, and manufactured merchandise. It is neglecting a principal part of its function when it fails to haul and distribute foodstuffs upon the call of markets and consumers; when one-quarter of the country is over-supplied while another is undersupplied with the things called table necessities; when, in fact, products that command exorbitant prices because of their scarcity in some sections, are too cheap in other sections, because of their abundance, to be gathered or shipped. To produce in 1917 the greatest crops in the history of the country, only to have immense portions of them fall into the hands of speculators, and to have tremendous quantities of them left to rot in the field for want of markets, or, worse still, to be turned into drink in order to debauch labor, will profit nothing. To plant, cultivate, and harvest the crops is three-fourths of the story, but the unfinished part, that which has to do with the placing of them in the hands of consumers, is the most important of all.

Not merely a saving of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat annually would be effected by the shutting down of the breweries and distilleries. This would be only a small fraction of the gain in waste elimination following complete suppression of the liquor traffic, which with its multifarious ramifications, is the greatest known enemy of intelligently directed human effort, energy, thrift, economy, and toil. Indulgence in liquor saps the will, as well as the ability, of its victims to do their part of the world's work. The liquor evil has been one of the unfortunate influences operating to strip the countryside, and to congest the town and city in the last half century. It has contributed as much as any other single cause, and probably more than any other, toward creating, among great masses of the people, a distaste for the quiet and independence of the farm and a corresponding liking for the city tenement district and the slum. Let the breweries and the distilleries be closed, from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and an unparalleled stride for conservation of all that makes for individual comfort and national prosperity will have been taken.

### "I Know, Because I Saw"

ONE of the most terrible indictments of a civilized Nation ever launched was that publicly made before the members and guests of the Canadian Club, in New York, on Monday night. The speaker was no mere layman repeating the gossip of the clubs or the questionable reports of political organizations. He was the ex-American of the United States of America, speaking with a full sense of his responsibility and out of a knowledge

gained with his own eyes. It was, in short, from the experience acquired during his visits to the prison-camps, in Germany, where the men of the Allied armies taken in battle are confined, that Mr. Gerard spoke, and his words should be given the full publicity intended for them, in order that the world may understand something of the conditions in which the United States has entered the war, as the President pointed out, in his great speech to Congress, in hopes of preventing the repetition of them in the future.

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," Mr. Gerard said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps," and he added, "I know, because I saw." Then in perfectly simple and direct language which had no need of embroidery, he told his tale. He had read one day in the papers that a number of Germans in a certain town had been sent to prison, and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that they "might be exposed to shame, and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come." When he read that, he was, he said, rejoiced, because he felt that at last some of these people were to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war. He told the United States consul in the town, therefore, to make a report to him on the subject; and, when he received the report, he found, to his astonishment, the circumstances were these. A train-load of Canadian prisoners had been shunted into a siding in the town. The men were starving and had no means of quenching their thirst. Some of the townspeople had given them food and drink, and it was for this ministration to the needs of the prisoners of the Fatherland, that the culprits had been sent to prison, and their names held up to execration by the government.

This, however, was far from all Mr. Gerard had to say. He told how, when typhus broke out in a Russian prisoners' camp, the custodians sent for the English and French prisoners, and, with the brutal jest that "Allies ought to stick together," flung them into the jaws of certain death in the infected camp. So demoralized, indeed, were the very children, by the brutalities they daily witnessed, that he had seen little boys with bows and arrows tipped with nails, marching about the camps, "with German simplicity and kindness," shooting these arrows into the defenseless prisoners. One other story Mr. Gerard told, as bad as any of these. It was the story of a certain camp in which the guards had trained sheep dogs to bite the prisoners as they went through on their rounds, and it was rarely, the Ambassador added, that they failed to bite some prisoners. This particular case was, however, too much for Mr. Gerard. He complained direct to Berlin on the subject, and then when, after a long interval, no notice was taken of his complaint, he addressed himself direct to the commandant. "I told him," he said, "that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out, and shooting some trained dogs, and seeing what they would do about it." The hint was taken. Shortly afterwards the commandant was removed.

Such was the story Mr. Gerard told the Canadian Club of New York, almost simultaneously with the publication of the more terrible report of Mr. Sharp, the ambassador of the United States to the French Republic, on the subject of the wanton destruction of the evacuated districts in northern France, and on the very evening of the day on which the most terrible report of all, that of an official of the United States, in Belgium, who had witnessed the methods by which the people of that Kingdom have been dragooned into the slavery of forced labor, through the argument of the whip and the machine gun, was given to the press. These three statements have been made by officials of the United States, two of them ambassadors to great powers, and all above suspicion; and, reading them, one is led to wonder why there should be any longer any hesitation in accepting the most terrible disclosures in the awful report of Lord Bryce on the original Belgian atrocities.

### The Injustice of the Just

WE HAVE received, from the Simplified Spelling Board, a letter in controversy of an article which appeared, some little time ago, in our columns, on the subject of the action of the Board in endeavoring to persuade the various State Education Departments to adopt its proposals for the reform of the national spelling. In this letter, however, if the Secretary to the Board, who signs it, will forgive us for remarking, the actual point of our article is almost entirely overlooked, whilst practically the whole body of it is devoted to rebutting an argument which, whatever this paper may think on the subject, was never advanced. The letter, in short, consists of seven paragraphs. But only in one of them does the Board attempt to grapple with the obvious intention of our article, which, to put it quite frankly, was to challenge both its authority for undertaking the crusade it has undertaken, and its academic ability to deal with the task it has addressed itself to. We did not, in short, dream of describing as impudent the effort, qua effort, to simplify the national spelling. We were, and we remain, most distinctly distrustful of the qualifications of the members of the Board for the importance of the undertaking they have gratuitously embarked upon.

The simple fact is that the English language is, perhaps, the greatest heritage of the English-speaking world. It is the language in which liberty has been preached around the world. It is the language of Chaucer, of Shakespeare, and of Milton; of Alfred, of Cromwell, and of Washington; it is the language of Wyclif, of Tyndale, and of the King James Bible, the book of which Macaulay himself wrote that "if everything else in our language should perish, it would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power." This being so, it might have been imagined that modesty alone would have deterred the members of the Simplified Spelling Board from endowing themselves with an authority which the greatest masters of that language, on both sides of the Atlantic have shown no anxiety to assume. If a reform of the national spelling is desirable, it is even more desirable that it should be undertaken, not by a body of

gentlemen who derive their mandate from the trustees of a private endowment, no matter how wealthy, but from a most carefully selected committee of all the greatest authorities on the language available. Such a body of men would have commanded the confidence of the English-speaking world, which, with every respect to the gentlemen who compose the Board in question, they can scarcely pretend to.

In saying this we are perfectly aware that the Board "claims the right to make its conclusions known and to ask others to accept them." Now that the Board enjoys the right to do this is a thing we are not aware that we have ever disputed. What we have questioned is quite another thing, it is the wisdom of exercising the right. If the authority of the Board had been bestowed upon it, after the most careful consideration and selection, by the great Universities, there would be less reason or inclination to dispute it. But seeing that, upon its own showing, it is a purely "independent body," finding its support in a fund derived from a great commercial undertaking, the plain man is driven to ask whether the reform of the language is to be dependent on the generosity of multi-millionaires, in which case there need be no limits, save financial ones, to the appointment of Boards, and to the confusion emanating from their labors. It should, surely, be one of the first duties of the reformer to conserve the integrity of the language, even in its spelling, and this is barely possible on a basis of independent suggestion, and go-as-you-please decision. Between such methods and those of l'Académie Française there is a great gulf fixed.

In saying all this it is only fair to point out that the Board draws a sharp distinction between spelling and language. Now we are perfectly content for the purpose of the present discussion to confine the question entirely to one of spelling, and not to waste powder and shot on the matter of language. If the Board thinks, and that seems to be the only deduction to be drawn from its contention, that one may be taken and the other left, in plain English that it has the right to simplify the spelling, so long as it does not meddle with the language, we are thankful for the concession, but remain entirely unconvinced with respect to the claim. Language is defined in the Oxford Dictionary, one of those referred to in the Board's letter, as "words and their use." If the spelling or structure of a word is not part of a word, and so part of the language, if a word is part of the language, then it can only be said, in the words of Lord Dundreary, that this claim "is one of those things no fellah can understand." For here is a strange thing. The Board informs us that it is only concerned with those words the etymology of which is faulty. But when the word etymology is looked up in the Oxford Dictionary it is found to be defined as, "branch of linguistic science concerned with this," truly "wonderfuller" and "wonderfuller," a branch of linguistic science, and yet not language: and the Board correcting us, more in sorrow than in anger for our carelessness in the matter. We believe it was "Dolly," was it not? anyway the Spelling Board will know, who declared that "a book might be written on the injustice of the just."

### Siberia

SIBERIA is a Russian province larger than Europe. Such a bald, guidebook introduction gives, perhaps, an idea as good as any other of the vastness of that great land which stretches from the Urals to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Chinese frontier. Perhaps no other country is more consistently and persistently misapprehended than Siberia. To the world at large the name still conjures up visions of eternal snow, of frozen wastes and frozen rivers, of bleak, forbidding uplands and great, treeless valleys and, every now and again, a long file of chained convicts "slowly and toilfully, verst after verst, traversing the continent on their three years' march to that great inferno of the Far East, the convict island of Sakhalin."

This traditional Siberia was for many years a favorite field for the melodramatist and for the novelist who desired to give an utterly free rein to their imagination. Siberia, however, is very far from being a "frozen waste" or any other kind of waste. In winter, it is true, there is snow more than enough, but, by the end of April, spring has set in with remarkable beauty and charm, and, during the weeks that follow, Siberia makes up for lost time. Of course, in a country so vast, conditions vary greatly in different parts; but, generally speaking, the land is astonishingly fertile, and those who know the country best confidently predict that it will, some day, become one of the great granaries of the world. The Russian authorities have known all about this for years, as they have known of Siberia's immense resources in other directions, and every means has been resorted to secure the colonization of the territory by Russians.

As early in its history as 1658, Siberia began to be a place of exile and a penal colony. Rebels under Peter the Great, courtiers of rank under the empresses, Polish confederates under Catherine II, the "Decembrists" under Nicholas I, nearly 50,000 Poles, after the insurrection of 1863, were exiled to Siberia, and vast armies of political prisoners since have passed through the great clearing station at Chelyabinsk, on the eastern side of the Urals, and have been transported thence to their allotted zone or prison somewhere between the Urals and the Pacific, 3000 miles away. Prisons, indeed, are common enough buildings in Siberia. Irkutsk, for instance, is literally surrounded by great prisons which, for generations, have received the criminal and political offenders of Russia. Then, as imprisonment for any length of time has almost invariably carried with it exile for life, scarcely any of the prisoners, when released, have been allowed to return to Russia. The population of Irkutsk, as of so many other Siberian towns, is mainly composed of former convicts or their descendants.

A convict in Russia, however, is very far from being necessarily a criminal. And these towns, such as Omsk and Irkutsk, have no appearance of being convict settlements. They are not the overgrown, dreary, steppe villages which many still picture them, but thriving and

modern cities, with lofty buildings and broad streets, long and straight, with all the side streets set at right angles; schools, universities, theaters, and hotels in which the traveler finds himself amidst the most approved hotel surroundings. Then there are public gardens, public fêtes, fireworks displays, and bands, whilst everybody dresses very much in the same way as people do in Europe or America.

All that, however, is the best side of Siberia. A very little closer inspection only is required to understand the full misery of the life of thousands of those exiles, so many of whom are now returning joyfully to Russia. The horrors of the prescribed area, the utter inadequacy of the Government allowance, the loneliness of the exile, often highly educated, condemned to live within the confines of some village peopled with a semicivilized peasantry, would require many books adequately to describe. Certainly for no part of the Russian dominions will the great release of March 17, 1917, be more full of immediate blessing than for Siberia.

### Notes and Comments

THAT military expert who informed the readers of a paper, published not a hundred miles from Boston, that the German retreat had been the most wonderful military maneuver on record, and completely capsized the Allies' plans for the Spring drive, must be getting more tired every day. The inconsiderateness of Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle is almost beyond bearing. Here they are not paying any attention at all to his literary periods, but acting for all the world as if he had not understood the situation. And then only to think of the way in which he ruthlessly discounted the retreat on Corunna, or the retreat beyond Torres Vedras, and all those marvelous campaigns of retirement which preceded the abdication of Napoleon.

LEARNING how to manage a blanket that is a little short at one end and not quite long enough at the other, with similar deficiencies in width, is one of the first things the young soldier should be taught. If he is not taught it, he will probably have an experience like that of a Western recruit who says that in his first week in camp he lost a great deal of sleep at night. When he lay on his back his stomach was cold; when he turned over his back was cold; when he pulled the blanket up around his shoulders he got cold feet, and when his feet were under the blanket his neck was uncomfortable. A veteran's recipe may, however, be worth considering. He says the only way to manipulate an army blanket, on a cold night, is to pull your knees up to your chin, lie face downward, and hold the four corners of the blanket in your teeth.

IN ONE little stanza in his newly published book of poems, "The Hunter and Other Poems," W. J. Turner manages to express a "boyish longing after unknown lands and seas" which will appeal to many. It occurs in his poem "Yucatan":

But sailing I have passed thee by,  
And leaning on the white ship's rail  
Watched thy dim hills till mystery  
Wrapped thy far stillness close to me  
And I have breathed, "Tis Yucatan!"

IT IS a common conviction that Representative Rankin missed, for herself and for the cause with which her name is closely identified, a golden opportunity when, the other day, she had her vote recorded in opposition to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people of her country; but while this act cannot be recalled, Miss Rankin will not be denied other opportunities perhaps equally golden. There will be measures, for instance, in the outcome of which millions of women and children of the war zones of Europe will have vital concern, and it seems reasonable to believe that, when the roll shall be called upon them, Miss Rankin's voice will ring out clear and firm on the right side.

IN NEW YORK City, and perhaps elsewhere in the United States and Canada where the agitation which has resulted in the determination to plant thousands of door-yard gardens has been most noticeable, it appears that the price of garden seeds has advanced, recently, from 25 to 200 per cent. As a matter of fact, these seeds are, of course, no more valuable, intrinsically, than they were, six months ago. The rule to "charge all the traffic will bear" is apparently being applied, not because there are not enough seeds to supply every demand, but because many of the people who buy will pay any price that may be asked. It is a fact to be remembered, in times like these, with so many commodities, potatoes, for instance, selling at three times their normal price, that no one has discovered an actual shortage in the United States. The man or woman with the money is evidently able to buy in any quantity.

Now that the date for the beginning and the ending of summer time in England has been fixed for the coming season, there ought, of course, to be an end to all strife on the question in that country for the present. There is, however, much to be said for the latest proposal that the commencement of summer time should coincide with the spring equinox and end with the autumnal equinox, that is to say, it should begin on the night of March 21-22 and end on the night of September 21-22. It is a good fixed time, and the idea is full of "law and order."

PRACTICALLY all great wars are responsible for the importation of some new words into the English language, or, at any rate, for their popularization. Thus the South African war rendered such words as commandeer, commando, kopje, veldt, and so on, familiar to all English-speaking people. There is one phrase in particular, arising out of the present war, which is likely to be requisitioned as an expression of indefiniteness for many years to come, and that is, "Somewhere in France." When Judge Parry took his seat at Lambeth County Court, recently, without his wig and gown, noticing the surprise of the barristers, he said he was sorry, but he had lost his "somewhere in Kent."